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Further on Moscow City CP Conference Proceedings

Yeltsin Report

AU291530 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 86 pp 1-3

["Accountability Report of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom: Report by B.N. Yeltsin, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] Comrades. For the 26th time the Communists of the Moscow city party organization of the CPSU are meeting to collectively discuss — if we use Lenin's words — the question, to state and hear various opinions, to recognize the view of the majority, and express this view in their decision.

The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum represented a special landmark for the entire party and country in the past accountability period. At that plenum the party brought to light the existing unfavorable tendencies and worked out the concept of accelerating socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technological progress and the qualitative transformation of all aspects of society's life.

This strategic course of the CPSU has met with the complete understanding and approval of Communists and all working people. It has begun to be implemented in life, although not as actively and quickly as one would want. The rates of growth of production are increasing, and the economic and social indexes are improving.

The October (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum gave a fresh impulse to the growth of political activeness of the working people. Its documents are discussed widely and with interest by the entire party and all people.

In other words, a refreshing turn is visible and is felt everywhere, in the economic, social, foreign, political, and moral respects.

The CPSU is carrying out its peace-loving foreign policy with initiative, consistently, and actively in all the main areas of international relations. The course of peace and disarmament has been and continues to be the pivot of this policy.

In recent months the Soviet Union and our party have taken a whole series of decisive steps aimed at attaining these goals. The Geneva summit meeting was a major political event of last year.

Communists and all working people of the capital ardently support the decisive new actions of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to protect and improve the entire international situation. The statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee gives rise to hopes for the fulfillment of the centuries-old dream of the people of the planet, the dream of a world without wars and weapons.

Muscovites once again declare their determination to continue to strengthen our country's might through their selfless labor.

Comrades. Our party is advancing to its regular 27th congress. This congress will undoubtedly be of historic importance. It will determine the goals for the current 5-year plan period and for a longer-term future period, and the tasks regarding the achievement of a new quatitative state of Soviet society. The Moscow city party organization is preparing for that event with a special sense of responsibility.

In conformity with the decisions of the October (1985) Central Committee plenum, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the draft amendments to the party Statutes, and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan Period and Through the Year 2000 will be discussed at this conference within the context of examination of the accountability report of the party gorkom. These drafts have already been discussed in all party organizations in the city and the Draft Basic Guidelines have been discussed in all labor collectives. Virtually all the Communists and working people of Moscow have participated in these meetings and one-fifth of them spoke at meetings. More than 40,000 proposals and observations have been introduced.

Precisely today it is necessary to frankly say to the delegates that the questions of improving the party leadership in the socioeconomic development of Moscow, of the necessity of raising the responsibility of members of the elective organs, and of intensifying control over the fulfillment of decisions have been raised in sharp forms at the meetings in party organizations and labor collectives. The calls for more active work to strengthen discipline, order, and organization in the capital are persistent. The question of the work style of the gorkom and other party committees has been clearly singled out as a separate, so to speak, "sore" point.

A considerable number of proposals and critical observations concerning the gorkom and party raykoms, the executive committees of the city and rayon soviets, and the leaders of enterprises and organizations were made in the course of considering the precongress draft documents in party organizations. The first and, for the time being of course, still very modest measures are being taken to implement these observations. We must proceed from the need to ensure that no sensible idea and no concerned participation in discussions will be overshadowed by formalism or indifference and that every author of any proposal or observation will receive a convincing and exhaustive answer. And the main thing is to ensure that persistent organizational work will be carried out to realize these proposals and observations and to eliminate shortcomings.

The idea was expressed in many collectives that the restructuring of economic and social life must begin with cadres and with every individual and his own attitude to work. It is in conformity with this key that we must conduct our further discussions on perfecting the work of the gorkom and the city party organization. The delegates of the conference, members of the Politburo, and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee must be frankly told from the position of the demands of the April plenum that the party gorkom and its bureau and secretariat have not managed, first and foremost, to carry out the necessary psychological restructuring of the party and other cadres.

The party gorkom's exactingness toward its own work has weakened at some stage. A situation of ostentation, overemphasis of successes, and of hushing up shortcomings developed in the style of work, and this situation engendered complacency and inertia. Many processes that were also not noticed in good time and the acute nature of which was suppressed were not objectiveiy assessed. Unsolved problems accumulated more and more.

Many prolonged processes turned out to be of a profound nature. Muscovites and also the entire country noticed that discipline in the capital was declining and bureaucraticsm was flourishing and that all this was compensated by distorted (or to put it more correctly, a reversed idea of "as it should be") accountability, that is, window dressing.

The ailment turned out to be chronic to such an extent that even the paths to what is new, to the reorganization, indicated by the party Central Committee, were in many respects only formally taken, and even the exposed shortcomings were eliminated insufficiently actively, without the neessary determination, or forcefulness, that is, it can be said, listlessly, timidly, and at times even in a cowardly way and again and again with circumspection in relation to authority.

Of course, it is first and foremost the bureau of the party gorkom that is responsible for this. This is a frank discussion and therefore I say frankly as a Communist: The fact that Moscow and its city party organization were virtually beyond the sphere of criticism contributed to this situation in many respects. And recent observations have shown that they have become somewhat accustomed to this, and that they do not take criticism as a normal and salutary phenomenon in our society but as a personal offense. It is possible that to some these appraisals will seem too harsh. But they have to be made sooner or later.

The special role played in our party by the Moscow city party organization — within the framework of which the Communists of all central union apparatuses, ministries, and departments work — binds us to this self-critical appraisal. In accordance with the state of affairs, formerly great respect was shown in the party for the work experience of this organization. This, too, must be stated at the conference, the highest forum of our city party organization. And it must be stated openly and honestly, not belittling in any way at all the successes that have been achieved.

It is on the basis of these positions, too, that the results of the gorkom's activity in the accountability period must be examined, and that the strategy and tactics for the qualitatively new stage of society's development must be collectively worked out.

Raising the Level of Party Leadership in the Economy

Comrades. In analyzing party leadership in the economy we must base our work on Leninist instructions, the goals of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, and proceed from the facts that planning and discipline play a decisive role in the economy, that narrow pragmatism and mercenary views of the economy are alien to Communists, and that all results of economic operations must be politically evaluated. The party gorkom places primary emphasis on a more complete utilization of the capital's enormous industrial potential.

The economic and social development plans of Moscow for 2 years and for the 5-year period have been fulfilled in a majority of indexes. The growth was 11.9 percent.

The party raykoms of the Krasnogvardeyskiy (first secretary, Comrade Nizovtseva,), Baumanskiy (Comrade Nikolayev), Fruzenskiy (Comrade Gryaznov), Sovetskiy (Comrade Vino gradovl Kuntsevskiy (Comrade Golovkov), Perovskiy (Comrade Averchenkov), and Kuybyshevskiy (Comrade Komzolov) Rayons have accumulated positive experience of party leadership in the economy.

What is the secret, let us ask, of the good work of the industrial enterprise in Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon?

First of all, the party raykoms shows a high degree of exact ingness toward the leading cadres and it devotes constant attention to instilling in them the party and the political approach to solving economic tasks.

The rayon's industry prefulfilled its 5-year plan tasks for the growth of production volume, and, what is very important for the city, at the same time reduced the number of workers by nearly four percent.

Fedor Fedorovich Kozyrev-Dal, first secretary of the CPSU raykom, works creaitvely, skillfully mobilizing the raykom's appartus and the party aktiv.

The activity of the party organization of the I.A. Likhachev automobile plant is marked by a business-like attitude and an approach that is full of initiatives. The plant's party committee (secretary, Comrade Nosov) systematically directs the work of communist leaders toward introducing progressive equipment and technological processes.

A similar approach distinguishes the work of party committees of the Znamya Revolyutsii (Comrade Nikitayev), Vtoroy Chasovoy Zavod (Comrade Ryabkova), and Plastik (Comrade Antonov) enterprises, the Moskva clothing association (Comrade Zhabina), the Frunze cotton mill (Comrade Volodkina), and other enterprises.

However, comrades, the discussion today is mainly about what has not been accomplished, what has been omitted, and what mistakes have been made.

At the CPSU Central Committee conference on the questions of acceleration of the scientific-technological progress it was emphasized that the leading industiral regions should set the example of assiduous economic management and utilization of intensive methods of development. "The Central Committee," M.S. Gorbachev said, "places great hopes in Moscow's working class and intelligentsia and the great scientific-production potential of the capital."

Statistics show that, as far as saturation with intellectual potential is concerned, Moscow occupies the leading position in relation to virtually all main brain centers of the world. All cadres of the country's central administration, too, are in Moscow. But whoever is given much is also expected to give much. And

therefore, it is incumbent upon the city to play the role of the greatest center of socioeconomic transformations in the country and, so to speak, give the tone to these transformations.

But, however bitter this may be, it is impossible not to admit that in time this tone began to lose the necessary note in many respects. Extensive methods continues to be used and, in some respects, are even being multiplied in the development of the city's national economy.

While the annual rates of growth of equipment funds available to labor have been preserved nearly at the level of earlier rates of 6-7 percent per annum, the average annual rates of industrial production have declined threefold as compared with the eight 5-year plan period. Moscow has shifted from an annual rate of growth of 5 percent to an annual rate of growth of 1.3 percent in the average per capita output of industrial products. This rate is several times lower than the rate for the country as whole. This is a substantial economic defect.

In what respect has the party gorkom failed to do its work in the economy?

First. The organization and accomplishment of new and considerably more complicated tasks required that inertia be overcome and obsolete methods be abandoned. But the gorkom failed to exercise the proper party influence on a considerably large group of leaders who, under the force of established ways of action and thinking, have failed to grasp what is taking place and are reorganizing themselves slowly, waiting for something to happen. Hence, irresponsibility and a continued desire, as before, to shift purely economic functions onto the party organs. Many continue to work at their former speed and they are already lagging.

Second. The party exactingness toward the criteria of socioeconomic development has declined. The clarity and definition of future prospects has been lost. Non-intensive rates of economic growth were deliberately incorporated in plans, thereby holding back the fullest utilization of available potential and reserves of enterprises. The annual plans for the preceding 5-year plan period provided for growth of a mere 4.3 percent but in fact this index was exceeded nearly threefold. You cannot call this heroism. This was not a guided policy but an erroneous policy that was harmful in every respect, including in the moral respect, in creating a situation of tranquil complacency. An analogous approach was adopted in the planning of labor productivity.

The fallacious practice of annual corrections of the plan toward reductions in virtually all branches has grown deep roots. Every year about 200 enterprises regularly lowered their originally established tasks.

The number of enterprises failing to fulfill their tasks concerning labor productivity has increased. The associations of Moskabel, the Trud fur enteprise, the Dinamo, Salyut, and Krasnyy Oktyabr plants, and several other enterprises have worked intermittently over a long period. Against the background of calls for making everything exemplary (and not simply normal and working well), the indifference of the gorkom, raykoms, and ministries toward these enterprises leads us to very grave conclusions.

The system of work with lagging enterprises simply has not been organized. It is necessary for all to start working from this point, even if only now, to prevent a recurrence of past mistakes.

The city has failed to ensure the fulfillment of set tasks in the output of products in physical terms. In the 5-year plan period the tasks were not fulfilled in the output of 40 of the 87 major types of products.

All party raykoms are by far not acting in the same way in their leadership in industry. Let us consider, for example, the Lyublinskiy CPSU Raykom (Comrades Nemtinov and Kozhokhin). On the surface everything was done. The plenums and the bureau sessions were regularly held and various plans and measures were worked out. Briefly, there were enough papers. But a thorough analysis and — this is the main thing — organizational work that would be able to really have an impact on the actual state of affairs were lacking. There were 175 questions included in the agendas of the raykom bureau during the accountability period, but the essential problems concerning the analysis of the work of party committees and bureaus of the lagging enterprises were not among these questions. Many indexes of the rayon deteiorated. The rayon failed to fulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan in the output of major types of products and has regularly failed to fulfill its yearly delivery contracts.

Following the initative approved by the raykom to change the equipment to the 1 and 1/2- to 2-shift system of operations, the shift index did not increase but instead declined. It is necessary to recognize the economic, social, moral, and political consequences of this situation.

The Gagarinskiy (Comrades Karabasov and Vysotskiy), Leninskiy (Comrades Protopopov and Davydov), Brezhnevskiy (Comrade Tikhomolov), and Sevastopolskiy (Comrades Matveyev and Voyevodin) Party Raykoms have been ineffective in dealing with the affairs of industry. First secretaries should seriously ponder what their personal role is in everything taking place in their rayons, and also about how the state of affairs has changed in the rayon during their term as first secretary.

During the accountability period the party raykoms, party committees, and the gorkom bureau have not always adopted a principled and exacting position in relation to the question of effective utilization of production capacities. The resolutions of the plenum of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom concerning this question have not been implemented in production collectives.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan period the industrial output-fund ratio declined by 18 percent, that is, it fell by an annual average of 3.4 percent (which is considerably worse than in the country as a whole). A decline in the output-fund ratio was noticed in most of the branches. If this did not happen, the volume of industrial output in the 5-year plan period would have increased by 34 percent (as against the actual increase of 11.9 percent) as a result of the utilization of the aforementioned reserves alone.

Because they failed to run their production operations at full capacity during the 5-year plan period, 78 newly commissioned production installations alone failed to deliver products valued at a total of R300 million. The Zheleznodorozhnyy, Kuybyshev-

skiy, Timiryazevskiy, and Pervomayskiy Raykoms (secretaries Comrades Konyukhova, Komsolov, Grafov, and Vasilev) exercise poor control over these questions. Unfortunately, many party committees cannot know the fact that the ministries (and ministers, too, are in Moscow) release excessively preferential plans for product output for the first years of newly commissioned plants. The branch departments of the party gorkom silently agree to this state of affairs. And our lack of principled attitudes costs the state hundreds of millions of rubles.

It is necessary to intensify the control over mastering production capacities and the attention of the entire city party organization must be riveted to this question. The appropriate control system must be set up in the immediate future. The gorkom must reorganize itself and advance from statements of negative phenomena to energetic practical actions.

It has to be admitted that the control by the party gorkom and the activeness of party committees and leaders of many enterprises concerning reconstruction and technological reequipping have noticeably declined. There are enterprises in Moscow which stand as a reproach to the ministries and city organizations because of their extraordinarily low levels and standards of technical equipment. Enterprises in the city still use large quantities of obsolete and physically worn-out equipment, 30 to 40 percent of which has been in use for more than 15 years already, and until now the yearly renewal of machine tools has not exceeded 2 to 2.5 percent (instead of the norm of 6-7 percent). And the funds allotted for reconstruction often are not used for the renovation of the active part of production funds, that is, for technical equipment supply, but for the construction of new production buildings. The reconstruction and technical reequipping of enterprises of the light industry must become a subject of special party concern. Many of them are located in old and decrepit buildings of pre-revolution construction. This is an intolerable situation. The social work conditions do not meet even the elementary requirements, although the majority of workers in these enterprises are women.

And on the whole, we must raise the proportional share of reconstruction to 80 percent of the volume of capital investments in the city. And, what is the main thing, we categorically must not allow [illegible] reconstruction on old projects or the output of obsolete products by new production funds. A really intense party exactingness is required in this connection.

A fundamental improvement of the quality of products is the central problem.

Of course, there are changes in the city. Nevertheless, only two thirds of enterprises are delivering quality-mark products. In 1985 alone, 104 manufactured products altogether were deprived of the mark of quality as a result of verifications by state control. The sale of poor-quality products for a total of two billion rubles was prohibited during the 5-year plan period.

Under the city's "Quality" program, the proportion of manufactured goods of the highest quality category must be increased to 70 percent of the volume of products that are subject to certification and the corresponding percentage for the products of the machine building industry must be raised to 85 percent. All newly introduced manufactured goods must be produced only with the mark of quality. In the course of the sale of these products, the party organization must head a constant struggle for the honor of the capital's mark.

Comrades. During the accountability period, party organizations devoted considerable attention to the struggle against waste and loss and to the improvement of utilization of production resources.

This is a very topical problem for the city. In 1985, for the first time in all the years of the 5-year plan period, a trend of some reduction of consumption of certain types of resources began to show. Nevertheless, there are still unutilized reserves. About 100 enterprises failed to fulfill their tasks in reducing their expenditure of materials. Every year the city's enterprises throw away an average of 30 percent of metals expended by them, as a result of violations of technological processes and losses from defective products. Socialist obligations concerning the economy of various types of resources have not been fulfilled by 20 of the 33 rayons.

This year the city's collectives have a sumed obligations to provide for up to 70 percent of the increase of their demand for fuel, energy, raw materials, and other materials by economizing in their consumption. This is not a simple task, but it is a realistic one. It is realistic if this work is readily broadly developed and developed immediately, if the task is brought home to every individual brigade or production section, and if people are made morally and materially interested in it.

A revolutionary turn must be made in this task because economy of resources must become a decisive source of satisfying the national economy's needs, for fuel, energy, raw materials, and other materials.

Comrades. Under the conditions of reorganizing the economy it is the question of strengthening of order and discipline that assumes a special significance in the work of party organizations. Changes in this respect are very weak. The "Honor and glory in work!" initative of our enterprises, which has been much talked about, is well known. However, no complete system has been set up for the work of the gorkom, raykoms, and party committees in reducing losses, absenteeism, absences with the permission of the administration, late arrivals for work, idling, and cadre turnover.

The results attest to this situation. In the 5-year plan period the number of workers guilty of absenteeism has not decreased, and in the sphere of services it has even increased. Losses virtually have not decreased in 2 years. They amounted to a total of about two million man-days in industry. The collective brigade-level responsibility for violations of work and social discipline has not been introduced anywhere in enterprises, although this system is now widely spreading in the country.

It is scandalous that the main portion of losses — about 59 percent of them — are due to absence from work with the permission of the administration. Our principled party position must be to factually exclude this type of loss from our vocabulary, and prohibit any direct squandering of working time.

The party Central Committee considers it necessary to tackle a new and very large layer of reserves, that is, a reduction of losses though sickness. The CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution and the work of a number of enterprises in this connection has been approved. But there are no Moscow enterprises among them. There is certainly enough to think about in the public health system. Meetings with a number of workers in the health services have shown that they do not take into account this aspect, and that many of them do not even know the pertinent figures. They do not close the sick-leave lists on Sundays [sentence as published]. Humanism must be combined with economics.

Order and discipline are also loosened by situations in which working people are pulled away from their main workplace. Analysis has shown that last year every working person employed in the city's industry spent an average of 4.5 days working away from his enterprise.

The raykoms and even the gorkom were very bashful in raising the question of contract form of assistance to the countryside and the construction organizations.

Comrades. The question of labor resources is one of the most acute questions in the city. Last year alone, the Moscow city Planning Commission received requests from enterprises and organizations to bring more than 60,000 people to the city. This results in an artificial increase in the city's population through these "quota workers" ["limitchik"] and it makes the city's social development more difficult.

The possibility of receiving workers for a limited time has spoiled, or I would say, even corrupted leaders. The word "quota worker" is not according to Dal, it has been invented by Moscow people. "Quota workers" are promised apartments and they come from all parts of the country, usually with a "specific" quality. And, having acquired their apartments, they leave. And the enterprises again request another "quota limit" ["limit"] and thus we have a closed, vicious circle. Their own collectives are not stabilized and they receive fewer apartments.

Comrades correctly stated at the plenum: What is needed is a specific and comprehensive program for labor resources. For, in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, the size of the able-bodied population will presumably decrease by another 180,000 people. And the main point where a start has to be made: Reductions in the number of workers employed must be determined for every enteprise by decisions of the city executive committee, and the admission of "quota workers" must be prohibited altogether for this 5-year plan period. Muscovites themselves must accomplish the tasks faced by Moscow collectives. This is a question of principle, a political question, and I think that the delegates will support this solution to the problem.

The city's population increases by 65,000 to 70,000 people annually. With this trend another one million people will be added by the year 2000 The city should not be turned into an unmanageable formation. It is clear that a radical reorganization is needed.

At present the question of how and in what direction the city should develop has not been yet solved. Yet another resolution is obviously needed to repeal most of the preceding ones, and to adopt a resolution on the comprehensive socioeconomic development of Moscow city, including a reconstruction of the city center which has now become very urgent.

Of course, the question of increasing labor productivity is the main, the cardinal question. The city has assumed the obligation to overfulfill by 1.2 times the planned tasks for productivity. The task is very difficult. But we must firmly stand by our word in this connection. This, as well as a 4-percent increase in industrial volumes, must be an index of priniple of everyone.

Reduction of manual labor is one of the main reserves as more than 36 percent of people working in Moscow are engaged in manual labor. And this proportional share is virutally not declining.

The development of collective forms of work organization is an important aspect of raising labor productivity to a higher level. A considerable amount of work has been accomplished in this respect. At present 72 percent of all workers in the city work in brigades. But only 56 percent of them are engaged in work based on unified work schedules.

The restructuring of production organization on the basis of the brigade form of work organization is also progressing slowly and it also is not taken into account in the process of planning and designing new workshops and plants.

There is an intolerable lack of attention devoted to the formation of youth collectives.

The implementation of the resolution of the bureau of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom on the development of the brigade form of work organization is not being properly controlled and none of the raykoms has been called to report on this question.

Many party committees act incorrectly in principle by entrusting all work connected with the development of collective forms of work solely to economic leaders and the service establishments of enterprises. This is a very great error! This is definitely a party question!

Precise planning is the main foundation for this multifaceted, complicated, and interconnected work. And the party gorkom and its secretaries and departments, which justifiably demand of the city Planning Commission that it introduce elementary order must at the same time also help the commission to ensure that it will not act as an outside observer but will instead actively participate in the preparation of plans and long-term programs of the city.

Leadership in the economy involves, first and foremost, leadership of people.

The gorkom's Economic Department (Comrade Bolotin) is doing poor work in this connection. It is primarily necessary to more thoroughly analyze and persistently continue to restructure the economic thinking of cadres by improving their knowledge and teaching them to "count money."

The quality of compilation of the plans for Moscow's socioeconomic development is low. Many position items in these plans are not coordinated, not well thought-out, and not balanced and they do not meet the requirements of the capital's long-term development and the needs of the city's population.

The apparatus of the city Planning Commission (Comrade Stepanov) does not conduct its work on a contemporary scientific basis. One of defects in this connection is the fact that the city plans are poorly coordinated with the plans of enterprises and ministries.

It is very important for us to ensure that the preparation of plans will be approached from below, from the brigade level through the socioeconomic development plans of workshops, enterprises, and rayons to the city program.

Comrades. The tasks faced today by the party organizations of ministries and departments are not simple at all. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee's resolution on the work of the party committee of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, they must increase the role and responsibility of workers of the apparatuses and strive for essential improvements in the style of work.

The departments of the party gorkom have been simply afraid to deal with this; and yet it is necessary to make bolder use of all forms of party influence on the party committees of ministries and help the leaders of central apparatuses overcome inertia and slowness in the style of work of administration organs, and to more resolutely continue to restructure the structures and forms that are becoming obsolete.

Accelerating scientific-technical progress is a crucial issue in our party's economic policy, the main line of our entire work. Energetic measures in this sphere are required by both our domestic tasks and the international situation.

The gorkom is all the more responsible before the Central Committee since in Moscow there has been accumulated an enormous scientific-technical potential which still does not produce the returns we need.

Certainly, a definite system of party influence on enhancing cooperation between science and production has emerged in the city. The work of institutes, higher educational establishments, and their party committees has been repeatedly examined at Bureau sessions.

Nonetheless, the effectiveness of the measures taken has been too little, too modest for the required standards.

In the city, there are more than 3,000 institutes and design bureaus. And they are directly responsible for the fact that the level of most industrial and other city enterprises is evidently low.

We highly rspect scientific collectives. In Moscow's scientifc research institutes, design bureaus, and higher educational establishments there are 833 full and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The gorkom must devote much attention to institutes, must demand from them, must coordinate, control, and assist them. After all, this is a paradox. The potential is great, but the city has been systematically falling short of the state plans for adopting science and technology. In 1985, 203 tasks were not accomplished.

The gorkom's Science Department has a poor feeling for the specifics of scientific institutes, and branch science is under other sections. For this reason it is also poorly coordinated in the gorkom.

The progress made by institutes in reviewing and cutting the number on subjects, in eliminating useless and petty subjects is poor. In general, the gorkom should substantially strengthen party control over scientific subunits.

Now about capital construction. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, capital investments totaled R18.3 billion. Unique new units have appeared in the city. The number of Communists in construction has increased, and so has the number of basic and shop party organizations and party groups.

And nonetheless, comrades, construction remains one of the most annoying bottlenecks, and party control over it needs to be very seriously improved.

Why? In this sphere, party demands on planning have been particularly reduced, and the practice of correcting plans to suit the actual fulfillment has become widespread. The plan was fulfilled each year, but in the 5-year period volumes did not increase.

The gorkom and raykoms have actually been under the thumb of economic functionaries aspiring for brilliant reports obtained by juggling figures. I think that, on the whole, the builders collectives themselves did not know that, worked intensely, and considered that their bonuses were won honestly.

But what is the real picture?

First. In the 5-year period, the volumes targeted for construction and assembly works were not reached. Three major main administrations (Glavmosstroy, Glavmospromstroy, and Glavmosinzhstroy) only managed to fulfill the plan by correcting it. This is precisely what was persistently attended to by the Moscow Gorispolkom.

Second. Each year, the city has been falling short of the plan for putting fixed assets into operation.

Third. The annual and the 5-year plans for commissioning houses (an incredible case in the country), and facilities for health, consumer, cultural, and municipal servies were underfulfilled. A heavy burden of responsibility lies on the conscience of the gorkom's Construction Department (Comrade Vankov).

Particularly deplorable is the failure in housing construction. In 1985, nearly 300,000 square meters of housing space were not put into service. The USSR People's Control Committee has revealed cases of gross violations of the procedure fixed by the government for commissioning projects, of misrepresentation in state accountability, and of eyewash, which resulted in a number

of houses and facilities for cultural and consumer services being struck off the state statistical accountablity lists.

And, although the gorkom bureau called a number of leaders to party responsibility, the issue of book doctoring practices, defects, and poor quality has not been closed, has not been taken off the agenda. Some share of responsibility for the omissions lies on Comrade Selivanov, Moscow Gorspoilkom first deputy chairman.

The present position of the gorkom bureau is clear and firm. An end must be put on deception. Only fully completed projects may be commissioned.

We in the gorkom have neglected the work of the Moscow subway construction trust which used to work well, but has begun to fall short of the plan, and in 1985 alone reduced construction volumes 10 percent.

It is highly important for the gorkom to engage the capacities of ministerial and departmental organizations in the construction of facilities — primarily for social and service purposes — in Moscow. The initiative of enterprises has been handled too formally, from behind a screen of documents, and has been brought to naught. The rights of the builder are to be immediately granted to a number of enterprises, and the direct labor method has to be enhanced.

It is highly important to further industrialize construction production. The production of advanced goods and materials has to be organized. Comrade Osipov (the Moscow Building Materials Industry Main Administration) practically does not attend to this business.

What we also need is a clear and principled investment policy. Some time ago authorization was "exceptionally" given for the construction of 15 million square meters of building, and 1 million square meters are being commissioned annually. Consequently, we have already got a program for 15 years. But there continues to be a shower of decision. Since the choice is so great, what is being built frequently does not meet the most pressing needs of the state and of the population.

Gorkom Secretary Comrade Pisarev personally has failed to change the style of his work. One must not chase projects, and must not substitute for the gorispolkom in settling economic problems to the detriment of work among construction collectives, among cadres, and among party organizations. The main criterion in evaluation will be the stabilization of collectives and the growth of volumes, and not the number of staffs, conferences, minutes, and so forth.

We expect a real improvement in the matters of construction, and there is every ground for this. The city has qualified and strong cadres of builders, assembly workers, and planners. There is a basis for reequipping the base. And also, party control over this branch has to be more efficient.

Comrades. In the period under review the gorkom and party committees have somewhat increased their attention to the work of transport and communications.

As far as the work of railroads is concerned, we have managed to boost the role of basic party organizations in this branch, and to improve executive and plan discipline. However, there are still many problems. Car demurrages on the spur tracks of enterprises amount to 30 percent of car turnover time. A number of subway routes and suburban trains have been overloaded. There are not enough entrances and exits, and additional ones have to be built urgently.

The administration's party committee and the railroad chief (Comrades Antipov and Paristyy) are expected to be more persistent in developing the Moscow railroad junction in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The problems that have accumulated there have become intolerable. We would like to ask Comrade Minister Konarev to find a way to cut this knot. The number of trains passing through Moscow is growing constantly and sharply. The stations, however, have not been designed for such a traffic, and for this reason the trains run and are being handled too slowly, there are frequent delays.

There are quite a few problems at civil aviation and river fleet enterprises.

The situation in motor transport is even worse. The Main Moscow Motor Transport Administration (Comrade Vasilyev) and the Main Moscow City Transport Administration (Comrade Shipilov) do not meet the needs of either the population or enterprises. The plan used to be fulfilled with the usual corrections. The inhabitants of Moscow are now not simply complaining; they are indignant at the performance of passenger transportation.

Up to 35 percent of the existing motor vheicle fleet is, for various reasons, idle daily. An automated traffic control system has not been applied.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan (when the population, naturally enough, was growing), the circulation of all kinds of city surface transportation hardly increased. Transport leaders consider that they have been working well. But we consider that some of them have simply lost their party conscience.

The work must be organized in such a way as to energetically engage in it all collectives, enterprises, party organizations, trade unions, the Komsomol, and local soviets. It is necessary to build houses, depots, repair bases, and parking lots, to replenish the fleet, and so forth.

Under these conditions, the serene attitude of the gorispolkom (Comrade Ulezlo) and of the gorkom's section (Comrade Yermolov) is simply disheartening.

"We must be maximally attentive with regard to everything concerning man, his toil, material prosperity, and recreation. For us this is a key political problem," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized.

In the final account all our efforts in the economy are aimed at improving the people's living standards. This is the party's supreme goal., and this has been confirmed in the city by some real results.

Unfortunately, many things have been neglected. What matters most is the fact that, in outlining a strategy for developing the social sphere, the gorkom has slackened its control. As a result, party, administrative, and econoic leaders have not regarded housing problems, sociocultural construction, concern for developing the trade network and the sphere of services as their main task. The number of complaints filed by the inhabitants of Moscow in the Central Committee, particularly about these problems, is growing. In 1985, their number doubled compared with 1982. In many indexes of the social sphere, the provision of the inhabitants of Moscow has dropped behind the norms.

In Moscow, many people still live in communal apartments. Nearly 1 million city inhabitants are waiting in rayispolkom and enterprise lines. At the same time, there have been many cases of infringing the principle of social justice in the distribution of housing and the rules of registering citizens.

The city's architecture has lost its specifically Moscow features. And the indignation of architects is quite understandable, although also they could and should be called to account.

In view of the acute housing problems, it is incomprehensible why young people's housing cooperatives are being built so slowly. The prohibition to build houses for small families in the city is absurd, and no one knows who issued it. Attention to the young family in the city has slackened.

The problem of providing the population with kindergartens and nurseries remains acute. Preschool establishments are overcrowded. The situation of commissioning is also identical in this sphere. The number of places offered to children in 1976 was 2.15 per 1,000 inhabitants, but in 1985 it shrank to 0.75.

Each year, the gorispolkom has been falling short of its own plans for the construction of children's preschool establishments, and many times it corrected these plans. As a result, what city soviet sessions resolved was one thing, and what was translated into reality — something different.

The situation and performance of the city's municipal services do not meet the needs and requirements of Muscovites. There are delays in the reconstruction of the energy supply and the canalization systems, particularly in the city center. In heat supply sources, all reserves have been practically exhausted.

In the city's municipal services, the industrial methods of work are being introduced poorly, and the share of manual labor exceeds 70 percent. The sanitary situation and the timely cleaning of city streets and territories have become the "talk of the town."

There are many justified complaints about the sphere of trade. They do not result from miscalculations committed just yesterday. Disintegration of the trade system has been going on for a number of years, and now we are gathering the fruit. And what matters most in this respect are cadres, their training, distribution, education, and constant work among them. If we fail to settle the cadres problem, to resolutely purge the sphere of trade from light-fingered people, and to man it with fresh and reliable forces, the city will always be short of something, shortages will be created artificially, and the militia and prosecutor's offices will constantly find delinquents there.

Also the material base has to be strengthened. The inhabitants of the city have been provided with store space below the country's average, particularly in the foodstuffs group. The needs for some articles have not been fully met, there are irregularities isn trade in milk, milk products, eggs, sausages, and bread, and the choice of fish and meat products is too small. Improvements are also needed in trade organization itself, particularly in the potato and vegetable trade. There are lags in the system of public catering, particularly in the production of semi-finished goods and in their supply to dining rooms.

Comrade Gorkom Secretary Matveyev must change the style of his work. He must change over from constant summons and dressings down to systematic work among cadres, and to organizational work aimed at settling major problems. We have a sound nucleus of cadres, and what we need now is to create around this nucleus a framework of honest people.

There are lags in consumer services. In addition to developing the system of consumer services, we must urge the development of this system at enterprises.

Food, meat and dairy enterprises have increased the volume of production, but some of them fell short of the 5-year targets for the overall level of production and labor productivity.

The gorkom's food and processing industry section has failed to ensure a comprehensive approach. With the assistance of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, it is possible to settle in the 12th 5-Year Plan the problem of expanding food enterprises and putting them in order.

The gorkom and the gorispolkom have approved a comprehensive program for promoting the production of goods and services in Moscow city in the period 1986-2000. All industrial branches, irrespective of their specialization, are expected to contribute their part in its implementation.

Comrades, for party organizations it is a matter of paramount importance to cultivate the health of the Soviet people, and to develop the system of health services. In Moscow, this problem is particularly acute.

This results from the shortcomings in party leadership, and from the unsatisfactory work of the gorispolkom (Comrade Koreleva, deputy chairman). Taking into account the level of this activity, Comrade Vorokhobov, chief of the Main Administration for Health Services, should have been dismissed from his post a long time ago. The patience of the Ministry of Health, which very adversely evaluated the level of health services in Moscow, should have been exhausted, in my opinion, a long time ago. It is time for us, along with the ministry, to set about settling this problem.

Compared with the planned norm, the city has only been 65 percent provided with out-patient and clinic services. Capital investments for health service purposes were utilized no more than 80 percent.

The effectiveness of the work performed by party organizations in health services to train medical cadres is still low. There are frequent cases of bribery, extortion, illegal charges from the patients, abuse of official status, and other breaches of moral and ethical norms on the part of various categories of medical workers.

The gorispolkom is now working out a program for developing health services in Moscow in the period 1986-90. The implementation of this program calls on party and administrative organs, on health services workers and medical scientists to do their utmost to significantly improve the quality of medical aid to the inhabitants of the capital city, and to insure that the population of Moscow is provided with — to start with, at least therapeutic — complete annual services in the clinics system.

Ideoeducational Work Among the Working People Is an Important Task for Party Organizations

Comrades. Unity between word and deed is also indispensable in ideological work, which is increasingly moving into the foreground.

What matters now most is to ensure the stability and irreversibility of the positive processes that are taking place in our society. Not all people are confident of this, but literally all would like to see firm guarantees that the party's goals will be put into effect without fail.

The city party organization possesses great possibilities for accomplishing this task. There are both qualified deological cadres and a sound material base. But the results thus far have been insignificant.

Most party functionaries have simply failed to reform in line with the new requirements. Reports continue to be full of blather about massive measures, lectures, about crowded — but frequently useless — aktiv meetings, exaggerated plans, and farfetched initiatives.

Dogmatism, formalism, and isolation from reality still make themselves felt also in the political training encompassing 4.6 million inhabitants of Moscow. Few propagandists make use of the method of dialogue with the students on the basis of the latters' independent studies of original sources.

Gorkom and raykom functionaries themselves must participate more frequently in the work of political schools and seminars, in meetings and talks, must attentively listen to people and their suggestions, must join in discussions on specific problems, and must help settle them.

It is to be admitted frankly that the organization of a streamlined system of ideoeducational work directly in brigades has been grossly underestimated.

It is the duty of all leading cadres and, of course, of each Communist to actively participate in educational work.

Ideological, educational work implies primarily the party's links with the masses. Many raykoms continue to reconcile themselves with the reluctance of ideological and economic cadres to engage in an open, direct, and honest dialogue with people.

Precisely such a pointed and direct conversation with people prompts leaders to take earlier operative, concrete measures. And the more frequently one advises one's own conscience, the sooner one cracks the shell of indifference, conceit, and of the feeling of superiority, and cultivates the constant feeling of duty before people.

This is a strong form of mutual education. But what has taken root is the idea that we alone educate the workers class. This is wrong. The class has educated us and continues to educate. Only the forms are different.

Constantly improving the forms of work among people means being closer to them and meeting them more frequently. This helps to save a lot of costs. An example in this respect has now been set by the CPSU Central Committee. Such direct, frequent, and frank conversations with people have not been practiced by party leaders for along time. Since I am familiar with the appraisal given by Muscovites, I can say that their influence on people is not transient, but lasting and strong. This factor will be at least as effective as economic measures.

Also, the work of the city mass media should be closer to the concerns and interests of Muscovites, as well to concrete tasks for the capital city's socioeconomic development.

In the newspaper *MOSKOVSKAYA PAVDA*, press organ of the Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom, there are still many insipid and impotent materials, the paper lacks pointed analytic articles tackling the crucial problems of life in the capital city, the activity of party organizations, and the ideological education of the city's inhabitants. The paper has among its contributors very few gorkom secretaries and gorkom section chiefs, raykom secretaries, and city soviet leaders. Also Comrade Markov, editor, does not pay attention to strengthening the editorial board's creative links with raykoms. Gorkom sections poorly assist the paper. Many leaders do not consider it necessary to reply to critical articles.

There are also quite a few superficial and chance materials in the columns of *VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, MOSKOVSKIY KOM SOMOLETS*, and in Moscow city television and radio broadcasts. Editorial boards do not care about expanding the circle of active authors and workers' correspondents, and have simply lost them. The time has come for the gorkom also to attend in earnest to publishing houses.

Comrades, in the period under review the city party organization accorded a prominent place in its activity to questions concerning the consolidation of socialist legality, law and order, and the eradication of offenses. Quite a few decisions were adopted, aktivs meetings and conferences were held. But one has to admit again that the situation in the city has not improved appreciably.

The gorispolkom's Administration for Internal Affairs (Comrade Borisenkov) must be more energetic, principle-minded, and infor-

mal in the struggle against negative phenomena, and must change the style of its work. It is necessary to raise the level of work performed by leaders of administrative subunits (Comrades Skaredov, Almazov, and Romanov), which do not coordinate the activity of all law and order organs enough. The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism has abated recently. The line taken by the party on eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism is consistent, permanent, and steadfast. And this is precisely the way the gorkom and the entire city party organization should put it into effect.

Comrades! The city party committee has carried out the first steps to implement the reform of the general educational and vocational schools. The material basis is being strengthened. The training program is being perfected and the preparation of cadres of teachers is being conducted. But as a whole it should be noted that the Moscow soviet executive committee is lagging behind the time-spans set for the implementation of the school reform.

The standard of work of a number of schools and vocational-technical schools does not meet the demands of the reform. The set-up for training school pupils for work is in need of serious improvement. The influx of school dropouts into production has to all intents and purposes not increased. Less than 25 percent of the total number of trained workers in the city was made up of those who had completed vocational and technical education.

The gorkom department (Comrade Kislova) controls this work poorly. Further expansion and improvement of the training of young workers is frequently held back by the lack of a proper academic and material basis. The directors of enterprises have not been taught to concern themselves concretely and systematically with the vocational-technical schools, and some do not even visit them.

Since 1979 more than 50 different resolutions have been adopted on questions of strengthening the material-technical basis of academic institutions, but most of them have not been fulfilled. It is evidently time for the gorkom and the raykoms to stop trying to persuade everyone and to demand strict responsibility for the implementation of their decisions.

Comrades! In contemporary conditions the capital's party organizations must steadfastly strive to make workers in literature, cinema, and theater, and artists, composers, and other artistic workers constantly seek more active forms of influencing man and promote his more rapid cultural and spiritual growth.

In the task of forming a new person insufficiently effective use is being made of the potential of the social-pedagogic and cultural-sports complexes, of cinema, physical culture, and sport. Working people are being involved in active forms of amateur artistic activity and people's creativity only poorly.

There are also many unsolved problems in major sports.

We cannot be satisfied by the slow improvement in the indices of young people's readiness for military service. Fuller use must be made of the experience accumulated in the course of preparing for and celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, in order to significantly improve the military-patriotic and international education of young people.

We should make fuller use of the rich life, work, and political experience of the older generation and of veterans of the party and of work in educating young people.

An increase in the effectiveness of ideological and mass- political work largely depends on raykom first secretaries. A model of a caring, responsible attitide to ideological work is provided by the first secretaries of the Sverdlovskiy (Comrade Khilkevich), Leninskiy (Comrade Propopov), Krasnogvardeyskiy (Comrade Nizovtseva), and Gagarinskiy (Comrade Karabasov) Raykoms.

But such raykoms as those of the Brezhnevskiy, Kalininskiy, Proletarskiy, Moskvoretskiy, and Vorshilovskiy (Comrade Zemskov) Rayons should gain a more thorough understanding of the problems of ideological work. The gorkom's Department of Propaganda and Agitation and its head, Comrade Arkhipova, also bear responsibility for omissions in educational work and for shortcomings in the development of the city's social culture.

In general, the standard of educational work today does not meet the demands of the CPSU Central Committee. Reorganization is needed more swiftly here than anywhere else. But it is not happening. This reorganization must be started with Gorkom Secretary Comrade Roganov.

The implementation of very complex tasks, and particularly social tasks, requires that the CPSU gorkom improve party leadership of the activity of the soviets of people's deputies. There is a lot that we have not achieved in this work. Certain permanent commissions of Moscow city and rayon soviets work without initiative. Sessions of the city and rayon soviets lack an acute and practical nature. Leader-deputies as a rule do not report on their activity as deputies at these sessions. The party groups of soviets make virtually no use of the possibilities of work with communist deputies.

It is necessary for the gorkom bureau, too, to support the soviets' authority in every way and to provide a strict evaluation of those Communists who do not fulfill its decisions.

The Bureau is confident that Comrade Saykin's entry into the Moscow soviet's executive committee will bring with it substantial changes in the work of Moscow's soviets.

The most mass organization of working people — the trade unions — have a most important role. However, the Moscow city Trade Union Council and the branch committees are still exerting a weak influence on labor collectives. A sort of stagnation has set in the work of the city trade union, and swiftness of thought and action have been lost. Trade union work must not consist only of dealing out prizes, apartments, and travel allowances, and organizing Pioneer camps and New Year's parties. Trade union organs must not lag or fall back from the rates of the changes occurring in the country. Moreover, it is necessary to actively prepare people for work in the new conditions. Comrade Petrov, chairman of the Moscow city Trade Union Council, personally worked passively as a member of the gorkom bureau.

Comrades! The gorkom plenum on leadership of the Komsomol which was held during the accountability period confirmed the necessity of intensifying the attention paid to work with young people. The potential of the city Komsomol organization is enormous. And a considerable amount of good is being done.

But have we not recently been evaluating the affairs of the city Komsomol organization all too often by the number of mass events — even if they are colorful — which have been held, and by the number of participants in them? Shortcomings in the work of Komsomol organizations are shortcomings in the work of party organizations. Excessive guardianship, constraints on independence, clearly reduced exactingness toward Communists working in the Komsomol, and inadequate assistance and support are the areas in which the gaps in our party leadership of the Komsomol are concealed.

Today the party is advancing a demand for all-embracing, broad, and effective control. People's controllers are direct participants in the positive shifts in the city. Working people are being increasingly involved in the struggle against disorder, poor management, and violations, and in places with bungling, too. But this must be done without reduing the functions of people's control of those of a merely punitive organ.

As far as the social organizations' work as a whole is concerned, their main problem is duplication. It is the art of the party organs to avoid this, so that each organization fulfills its own functions without taking on tasks that do not belong to it. We sometimes lack this art.

Comrades!

At the center of attention of the gorkom in the accountability period were questions of perfecting the activity of raykoms and primary party organizations and of increasing their militancy and activeness. Within the city party organization, the ranks of which amount to more than 1,120,000 people, work has constantly been done to improve the deployment of Communists in the most important sectors of production and social activity, and the structure has been constantly perfected. A total of 51,500 people have been admitted into the CPSU's ranks and 800 primary and workshop party organizations and about 2,600 party groups have been newly formed.

The report and election campaign in the city party organization has been a most important stage in the precongress preparations. Its results could be characterized by citing a large number of figures concerning the participants in meetings, the proposals which were advanced and submitted, and the constantly improving data obtained by the elected party aktiv from questionaires. But would this be a complete and objective characterization of the meetings and conferences which were held? Perhaps not.

The report and election campaign and talks with the first secretaries of the raykoms showed that we are making poor use of the experience of the country's leading party organizations, which have taken a greater step forward in questions of perfecting party work and which have begun to work in a more contemporary manner in some respects, and especially in that of style.

In devoting a lot of attention to holding events and conferences which were too often general and frequently for show alone, as well as aktiv meetings which were boring and did not invigorate anyone, the gorkom departments have not always had a good knowledge of the state of affairs in the rayon party organizations, and have been poor at generalizing and spreading existing experience. The secretaries and heads of departments of the Moscow Gorkom have rarely visited the raykoms and primary party organizations, have not met with the apparatus, and have conducted few personal meetings and talks with the raykom secretaries, other party workers, and the aktiv. Contact with the masses has begun to be lost. This is the most serious disease of party committees.

We have recently been talking a lot about reorganization. But we are not always offered the opportunity of being convinced in practice of how party organizations have been able to make this reality, that is, to create an atmosphere of a creative search for and renewal of forms and methods of work in order that each Communist well knows not only what must be done but also how to do it.

It is known that failures in work, like successes, do not occur without concrete individuals, and for this reason, comrades, the question of cadres has been and continues to be a most acute one. We continue to lack the proper principled and consistent attitude here, gross violations and errors are committed, the true Leninist approach is lacking, and the same leaders are transferred laterally from post to post. The gorkom has not displayed a proper principled attitude. As a result of poor work with reserves, inert and unenterprising people lacking a genuinely practical attitude and the ability to ensure that new tasks were fulfilled were frequently given work as leaders. A number of leaders became accustomed to shortcomings and themselves committed various violations. Among them are Trofimov, former first deputy chairman of the Moscow city soviet executive committee, and Khimakov, former chairman of the Voroshilovskiy Rayon soviet executive committee. In 2 years, 86 leaders of enterprises and organizations have been expelled from the CPSU, and many have been punished and removed from their positions.

The gorkom itself has frequently not fulfilled the CPSU Central Committee's demands that the misdemanors of leaders be subjected to party evaluation directly in the primary organizations.

The party commission attached to the gorkom (chairman, Comrade Buchin) has let this work out of its control. The commission's loss of principle in evaluating the misdemeanors of a number of Communists, irrespective of their rank and position, and sometimes even its removal of their culpability, have led to a situation where the gorkom bureau still has a great deal of work to do here.

We must begin an open and frank struggle for the honest and pure image of the party member. People look to us, the Communists, as an example in all areas — in work, in personal behavior, deeds, decisions, and actions.

The errors committed in the selection, deployment, and education of cadres are largely the result of an incorrect style of work. We cannot allow the disregard for democratic principles and collectivist leadership or the depreciation of the role of publicity,

criticism, and self-criticism which are still to be found. Strict observance of the principle of collectivity in discussing and making decisions must be an obligatory condition of our work. This largely depends on the secretaries of a party committee, and particularly on the first secretary.

We must set and solve the task of creating an atmosphere in every party organization which would completely exclude a lack of objectivity in evaluations, and which would create the condition for open, honest, and principled discussion. Less value is being attached to criticism from below in particular.

We need criticism and self-criticism as we need air, and an example must be set by party workers, and primarily secretaries, bureau members, and leaders.

We do not always make full use here of work with the letters and requests of working people. Repeated application , and unsigned letters sent even to the central organs, are evidence of our shortcomings. The General Department of the gorkom (head, Comrade Kigin) needs to organize this work more carefully, while the gorkom Secretariat needs to increase exactingness toward leaders and workers of the apparatus for an attentive attitude to people's needs and to work in receiving citizens. Organizational work to control the decisions made is a weak link in the gorkom's activity.

In the accountability period 12 questions were discussed at gorkom plenums. However, no information was heard about the course of the fulfillment of any one of them.

Poor control work led to the fulfillment of only 47 out of the 81 critical remarks expressed at the last conference and aimed at the gorkom, the Moscow soviet, and the central departments.

The number of adopted resolutions of the gorkom bureau does not vary from year to year. We have overloaded the raykoms with paper, which has constrained their initiative. The gorkom was justly criticized for such superfluous paperwork by Communists at the rayon party conferences.

What we need in the Moscow city party organization is party life which is healthy, principled, concrete in its manifestations and cares, and typified by the humanity, openness, and publicity of schemes and decisions, by the modesty of Communists, and by wholehearted concern for the task.

In perfecting the style of work, we must place the accent o n the main task, which is that of inculcating personal responsibility and discipline in cadres. Some lack a desire to devote themselves boundlessly to the task alone. Some people work only from the beginning to end of the working day.

Fairness, modesty, cohesion [podtyanutost], moral purity, exactingness, and inculcation in cadres of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved and with themselves — this is what must characterise the work of the gorkom, its bureau, raykom secretaries, and every Communist in the city.

Comrade Communists!

The Moscow Gorkom has come to the 26th report and election party conference with a report, the purpose of which is critical analysis of the path which has been covered in these years. It may be that the report expresses a somewhat harsh attitude to shortcomings. But comrades, please understand me correctly: All this is only for the sake of the most rapid elimination of these shortcomings and the solution of the pressing problems in the city.

The exacting discussion of how the new composition of the gorkom is to work in the responsible period of the history of the party and country will today be rightfully continued. We may be confident that today the results of what has been done will be summed up in a practical manner, shortcomings will be revealed fearlessly, and ways of increasing the effCtiveness of the gorkom's work will be suggested.

Comrades! The history of the Moscow party organization is a rich one. In the years of revolutionary transformations the Moscow Bolsheviks formed one of the reliable detachments of the Leninist party. The years of the first 5-year plans were a time of the greatest enthusiasm and work heroism by Moscow's workers class. Moscow held out in the most difficult period of the Great Patriotic War. Muscovites were among the first people in the country to restore the economy which had been destroyed by the war, and turned Moscow into a center of science and culture and into a great industrial center.

Moscow is our state's capital, and this places a particular responsibility on the city's Communists.

The working people of Moscow have adopted difficult obligations for 1986. The Muscovites contribution to the common cause of economic and social transformations in the country, as well as the fulfillment of the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, will depend on their fulfillment of these obligations. This must enter the consciousness on each of us. Rigorous fulfillment of plan tasks and conscientious, creative, and highly productive work are not only an obligation, but also a patriotic duty. It is necessary to prove by one's entire work that the Muscovite's word is not at odds with his deeds. And the unity of word and deed will always be a criterion for the political honsty of the city's Communists.

There will be many more difficulties in our path. Our strength will lie in skillfully determining the most vitally important tasks and setting about solving them in a concerted manner. In order to do this we must work purposefully and selflessly, with an awareness of the lofty duty of the capital's party organization.

Tested in revolutionary battles, tempered in combat and work, and with deep traditions and rich experience, the Moscow city organization of the CPSU has always been and will continue to be a reliable support for the party's Central Committee.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the gorkom and the city's Communists will wholeheartedly to ev erything — with great exactingness toward themselves and in the party spirit — for the sake of a better life for Muscovites, for the sake of strengthening the party's authority in the country and in the world, and for the sake of strengthening the economic and defense might of our beloved motherland!

Ovchinnikov Named Congress Delegate

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[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS — The Muscovites have named Academician Yuriy Ovchinnikov among the first delegates to the CPSU's 27th Congress which opens at the end of February. This is not fortuitous: He is one of the best known and respected persons of the country.

Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is a specialist in biotechnology. He is reckoned the major expert on the structure of proteins. He often appears on television, writes in the press, and points out with pleasure the growing role of this branch of science. Its further development is provided for by the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the Period Ending in the Year 2000. Valuable medicinal drugs have been synthesised by gene engineering methods under the direction of Ovchinnikov: insulin, interferon, and a growth hormone.

The scientist received a brilliant education at Moscow University where he attended lectures of the leading chemists of the country. When a student, he won recognition in the scientific community. Researches in the synthesis of antibiotics, including that of tetracycline and in decoding the structure of many proteins have brought world renown to the young researcher. At the age of 36 he was elected an academician. And when he was 40 he was elected the vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Everything that Ovchinnikov is engaged in he does on a large scale with enthusiasm and an enviable persistence. his colleagues consider that he was lucky at the start. but he himself is convinced that he owes his success in many undertakings to his work capacity and to constant striving to polish his knowledge when Ovchinnikov is asked what his attitude to success is, he answers in earnest and with an enchanting smile: "In order to cope with success, one should become aware of its relative nature."

Belorussian CP Congress Proceedings Reported

LD302256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The congresses of the Belorussian and Uzbek Communist Parties began their work in Minsk and Tashkent today.

Exactingness, a principled assessment of what has been done and a considered, analytical approach to the choice of paths for the implementation of plans, are what distinguish the atmosphere of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and speeches by delegates stress that the party's course of development of initiative and a creative approach to matters, the improvement of the style and methods of the work of party committees, the enhancement of the responsibility of cadres, and the strengthening of discipline and order, is giving visible results. The main index, national income, has grown by 32.5 percent over the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, with the task set at 23.3 percent; social labor productivity has grown by 30 percent, which also significantly exceeds plan drafts; the output of top-quality production has increased. Analyzing the results of their work, the delegates noted that it yielded quite a few examples of how to work, achieving high results with the least expenditure, and it has enriched the party organization with the experience of managing the economy in new conditions.

At the same time serious shortcomings have also appeared. Thus, the republic has not achieved a decisive improvement in the intensification of production and in increasing its effectiveness. For the time being, the funds invested in the development of the economy are yielding low returns. one of the main paths to the fundamental speeding-up of scientific-technical progress in the economy, the delegates said, is judicious use of the great scientific potential which is at the republic's disposal. It is essential to link scientific research more closely with prospects for the development of priority industries, first and foremost machine-building, radio-electronics, and the chemical and petrochemical industries. Among the primary concerns of the workers in the agro-industrial complex the delegates cited the completion of the transition to intensive techniques of cultivation of staple crops and obtaining harvests which correspond to the natural and economic conditions of farms. It is essential to secure that each one of them should work on the principles of self-repayment and guarantee extended reproduction on account of its own funds.

Much attention was paid at the congress to problems of perfecting ideological and educational work, increasing the level of political guidance, and the organizational activity of all party sections. [video shows scenes from the congress, including Slyunkov at the rostrum]

Latvian CP Congress Proceedings Reported

PM301131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Special Correspondents V. Loginov, O. Meshkov, and N. Prozhogin report under the general heading "At the Union Republic Communist Party Congresses": "Latvia: Time for Strict Evaluations"]

[Text] Riga — Everywhere now you hear people saying that the time we live in is a special time, one of innovation and breakthrough. All that is so, it is correct. But it is also no secret that some people, although willing to update the "vocabulary," are in no hurry (are they unwilling or incapable?) to change their work style and they remain committed to the old ways. And sometimes you will observe that while there is plenty of loud talk about restructuring there is not much action. Can this be accepted today? No, definitely not!

That, briefly put, was the main theme of the exhaustive exchange of opinions held at the Latvian Communist Party Congress by delegates discussing the results of the period elapsed and the great tasks of the future. Quite a few instances were cited characterizing the present-day atmosphere in the republic. Here is just one such instance. Many people here recall the early months of last year. A critical situation developed: Not only the annual target but also the 5-year plan target were in danger of nonfulfillment. Nevertheless, a way was found to halt the decline and finish the year with good indicators. The energetic measures

taken by party committees after the CPSU Central Committee April plenum were of assistance. Delegates were unanimous in saying that this plenum had accelerated the passage of time, as it were, and prompted more vigorous and responsible actions.

Latvian industry fulfilled the main 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The production volume increased by 18 percent as against a 16 percent plan target. The entire increase in output was achieved by increasing labor productivity. The republic's agro-industrial complex also made a great step forward. The further raising of working people's living standards was ensured.

To be brief, Soviet Latvia's achievements are indisputable. Evidence of that is provided by the news recently received here that Latvia has been deemed a winner of all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress. However, as R. Zarinya, an operator at the "Alfa" production association, Ya. Kruminsh, a team leader at the "Rigastroy" trust, T. Dushkevich, first secretary of the Daugavpils Party Gorkom, and other speakers convincingly said, Communists should not be dazzled by achieving a positive overall result. Concern was expressed at the fact that there is still a large number of collectives which persistently fail to fulfill the set targets. In comparison with previous production volumes around one-fourt of enterprises fared worse last year. Dozens of economic managers stubbornly continue trying to secure reduction of the plan targets. And gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations go along with them.

Do they see all this at the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee? Of course they do. They know what is happening. Why, then, have the negative tendencies not been nipped in the bud? The congress gave specific replies to these and many other questions troubling the republic's Communists. The business-like tone of the discussion was greatly predetermined by the report delivered by B. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party.

"There is quite a lot of unfinished work and unutilized potential in the activity of the republic Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat," the keynote speaker stated. "Secretaries, including me as first secretary, and section chiefs did not pay sufficient attention to questions of intensifying the national economy, enhancing the role of party committees and party organizations, and increasing exactingness toward cadres. Too much time was spent resolving routine management issues."

Recalling with approval those who boldly master new approaches to work, speakers acknowledged that the reshaping of cadres' outlook and of the style of management is proceeding too slowly. The adherence to conventional but now clearly ineffective schemes and methods has resulted in a serious backlog for the republic's Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, Light Industry, and other departments.

Incidentally, the Ministry of Light Industry has often been criticized before. It was repeatedly mentioned this time, too, particularly in connection with the problem of reconstruction, one which is exceptionally acute for Latvia. The depreciation rate of fixed assets in the republic's industry now stands at almost 44 percent. But in the Ministry of Light Industry it is even higher — 47 percent. Meanwhile the target set by the Basic Guidelines for the 11th 5-Year Plan was to retool the Latvian SSR's light industry. It must now be stated that the target has not been achieved.

The prime culprits, of course, are the ministry itself and former Minister E. Yablonskiy, who was irresponsible toward the duties placed on him and decisions that had been taken. However, around 2 years have no passed since the sector's leadership was strengthened and nothing has changed. And delegates argued perfectly correctly that the responsibility for the situation in the sector must be shared by Gosplan, the republic's Council of Ministers, and ultimately the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. It was also acknowledged that in this instance the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, its Secretariat, and the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department were not equal to the task. They lacked persistence in the resolution of the set task and were weak in the monitoring and verification of performance.

Unfortunately, delegates noted, this was not the only example of a decision being left up in the air of only partially, by no means fully, implemented.

The discrepancy between word and deed remains great. Take capital construction, for example. There are quite a few long-standing shortcomings there. The previous congress discussed them trenchantly. Furthermore, a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was specially devoted to discussing the report by Construction Minister N. Kaftaylov on the work entrusted to his ministry. But there have been no tangible improvements.

The Construction and Municipal Services Department, the Economics Department, and the Agriculture and Food Industry Department were fairly criticized by congress participants for omissions in party leadership in the areas entrusted to them and toleration of shortcomings existing here. In the delegates' opinion the republic's Council of Ministers, Yu. Ruben, chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as deputy chairmen and other workers must improve their style of leadership.

Problems connected with the selection, placement, and training of cadres were raised time and again. In the period under review, speakers said, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and other party committees have begun resolving these problems more thoroughly. But the new approaches to cadre policy do not seem to have affected everyone. The following case was cited. As director of the "Aloya" sovkhoz in Limbazhskiy Rayon, G. Senkov committed flagrant errors and did not ensure the fulfillment of plan targets. But instead of issuing a severe party reprimand his "guardian angels" transferred Senkov to the directorship of the "Satani" state fish farm in Saldusskiy Rayon.

The state and tasks of political, ideological, and educational work were discussed. It is extremely important, delegates stated, to ensure a reliable and comprehensive ideological backup for the acceleration of socioeconomic development. Gorkoms, raykoms, and the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the republic's

Communist Party Central Committee (department chief L. Freyberg) have not managed to properly implement the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and April (1985) plenums' guidelines. Formalism and red tape are in evidence. Many ideological measures may have changed in form but are still now new in content and do not have a deep emotional effect on people.

Delegates held a detailed discussion of the 27th CPSU Congress' draft documents which was closely linked with the tasks of further improving party leadership and organizational and political work. There was unanimous approval of the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with its specific and realistic proposals aimed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons and preventing the militarization of space.

V.S. Shaposhnikov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, took part in the congress' work.

Uzbek CP Congress Proceedings Reported

Pre-Congress Tribute to Lenin

GF301107 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] In Tashkent, flower bouquets were laid at the monument of Vladimir Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat and founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on 29 January — the eve of the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress. The flowers were laid by the representatives of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the delegates of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, which is within the jurisdiction of the Uzbek SSR as an autonomous oblast and which is participating in the congress and the Uzbek SSR's oblasts.

Comrade Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and leaders of the republic's party and government attended the ceremony held for the occasion.

Congress Convenes

GF301341 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress began in Tashkent today. The day's agenda includes the report of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the report of the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission. The delegates are also to discuss the drafts of the new CPSU Program, the changes proposed in the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Directions for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the Year 2000. The congress will elect the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party Auditing Commission. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, read the accounting report of the Central Committee.

Comrades Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and Ponomarev, section chief in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, are participating in the work of the congress.

Usmankhodzhayev Report Cited

GF301839 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, the congress of the Uzbek Communist Party, which is an inseparable part of the CPSU, opened in Tashkent on 30 January. A total of 1,598 delegates are participating in the work of the convocation. They have come from various parts of the republic to sum up the results of the work carried out by the Uzbek Communist Party over the past 5 years to give guidance to the republic's economic development and establish the ways and means to further upgrade Uzbekistan's economy and culture during the new 5-year plan period. The congress participants will also focus attention on the drafts of the new CPSU Program, the proposed changes in the party Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the Year 2000. These documents are being fully supported by the Uzbek people and workers and by the entire Soviet people.

We will now present a report on the work carried out during the first day of the congress:

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, read an accounting report to the 21st congress of the republic's Communists on behalf of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Usmankhodzhayev stressed that matters related to the economic policy and the guidance to the economic field were the focus of attention of the work carried out by the CPSU and the Soviet state during the 5 years that have lapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government moved to mobilize the work of the party, soviet, economic, and communal organizations to realize their tasks related to the question of upgrading production and improving the life of the people.

Usmankhodzhayev stated that the consistent development of the Uzbek SSR's economic domain has been achieved. The communal [words indistinct] 19 percent. The national income increased by 23 percent totalling R21 billion. The volume of industrial production increased by 26 percent. The material and technical basis of the economic and agricultural fields have been consolidated. Over R34 billion worth of funds have been used in capital construction in 5 years. This is 23 percent more than the figure achieved in the previous 5-year plan period.

The net income per capita also increased and social funds have grown. The construction of dwellings, trade [word indistinct] and livelihood services, science, and culture, art, and the organization of vacations for workers, and physical training and sports have further developed.

Usmankhodzhayev said the following to the congress participants:

The Uzbek workers, and those of the entire Soviet homeland, have significant tasks before them related to the question of giving spur to economic and social development. Consolidated peace is required to realize the established tasks. The Soviet state has been pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy to date. This policy has been clearly outlined by the address made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January. He proposed a program to completely remove nuclear arms and to rid the world of all kinds of arms capable of mass destruction. The Uzbek people have welcomed and fully supported the address by Gorbachev.

During a recess among the (?commissions), the Tashkent radio correspondents interviewed a number of delegates to the 21st congress.

'Crude Mistakes' in Leadership

LD302255 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Report over video from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a review report in Tashkent. It was noted in the report and in speeches that the republic's Communists and working people, warmly approve the foreign policy course and the domestic policy line of the CPSU Central Committee, the innovative approach to present urgent issues, the sharp change mapped out toward intensification, and the strengthening of good organization and order in all spheres of economic activity and social life.

Assertion of a work style throughout the party that is based on a realistic, self-critical approach to evaluation of the state of affairs, the delegates stressed, is of especially great importance for the republican party organization in Uzbekistan, where, as is known, crude mistakes have been made in the leadership of the economy and the social sphere, and where there have been violations and deviations from the Leninist norms of party life.

Serious miscalculations have led to a slowing down in the rates of socio-economic development in the republic, but the situation that has arisen has been hushed up, this has made a huge detriment in the moral and political situation and the training of cadres, and has engendered phenomena alien to the nature of the socialist system, such as self-glorification and servility, protectionism, and various kinds of abuses.

The republican party organization and the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee gave a principled evaluation of the negative phonemena, exposed their causes, and adopted measures to purge the party, local soviet, and economic bodies of unworthy leaders and to strengthen all sectors with mature workers devoted to the party.

The Communist mapped out ways of improving party and political work and increasing its effectiveness in light of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums. The potential created in the republic makes it possible to tackle successfully the whole complex of economic and social tasks mapped out for the 5-year plan, the delegates to the congress stressed. It is essential to accelerate the intensification of the national economy and scientific-technical progress, in every production unit and at every workplace. [video shows shots of party congress, including Usmankhodzhayev at rostrum]

Tomorrow the congresses of the Belorussian and Uzbek Communist party's will continue ther work.

Congress Agenda, Participants

GF311134 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Report on the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress: The 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress began its work in Tashkent on 30 January. Party,revolution, war, and work veterans; production leaders and innovators; scientists and cultural officials; member of party, soviet, and communal organizations; and representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces are among the participants of the convocation.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, opened the congress. The leading organs of the convocation — that is, the Presidium, Secretariat, Auditing Commission, and the Mandate Commission — were elected. In a high spirit, the delegates elected the members of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as honorary members of the Presidium. The agenda of the congress was approved:

1. The report of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

2. The report of the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission.

3. The draft of the new CPSU Program.

4. The draft of the proposed changes in the CPSU Statutes.

5. The draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the Year 2000.

6. Election of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

7. Election of the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev read the accounting report drawn up by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee for the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress. [sentence indistinct]

Comrade Yakubov, chairman of the Auditing Commission, presented the Auditing Commission's report. Comrades Alimov, first secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee; Balt-

ayeva, a machinery worker in the Urgench Rayon's (?Safayev) kolkhoz in Khorezm Oblast; [two names and titles indistinct]; (Kyriageva) a machinery worker in the [name indistinct] factory in Kashka Darya Oblast; Radzhabov, first secretary of the Namangan Oblast Party Committee; Khabibullayev, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; [name indistinct], a mechanic in the [name indistinct] depot in Tashkent affiliated to the Central Asian Railways network; Popov, commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District; Salykov, first secretary of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Party Committee; Gafarova, a milkmaid in the [name indistinct] sovkhoz in Andizhan Oblast; Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee ; (?Kayyumova), [title indistinct]; and Karimov, first secretary of the (Gasansay) Rayon Party Committee, addressed the discussion held later.

The congress also heard and approved a report by the Mandate Commission which was read by Comrade Dogonkin, chairman of the commission.

Comrades Abolestsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and Ponomarev, section deputy chief in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, are participating in the work of the congress.

The congress will continue its work today.

Sverdlovsk Oblast Party Conference Reported

PM301423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 86
First Edition p 2

[Correspondent V. Danilov report: "Relying on Experience: From Sverdlovsk Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] Starting the debate at the Sverdlovsk Oblast party conference V. Kadochnikov, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk CPSU Gorkom, immediately passed on to an analysis of the reasons why questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress still did not occupy a proper place in the party committee's activity.

"We are constantly hearing just demands from secretaries and section chiefs of the CPSU obkom," he noted, "to improve forms and methods of leadership of the economy. But the obkom workers themselves have so far done all too little to solve in a special way the problems of shifting industry onto the path of intensification."

The working people of Sverdlovsk, Lower Tagil, Polevskiy, Asbest, and other cities have made the greatest contribution to the ahead-of-schedule realization by the oblast's industry of the 5-year plan targets. However the conference delegates did not focus attention on the successes. Concern could be heard in the speeches at the state of affairs in all sectors of the national economy and dissatisfaction at the peace of economic intensification.

Several examples were cited at the conference of creative work by workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, and scientists, attesting to the determination of Central Urals working people to implement the program put forward by the party for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The delegates greeted with approval the speech by V. Gromov, leader of a team of lathe operators at the Verkhvesaldinskoye metallurgical association, describing how the collective he leads has fulfilled with the least possible number of workers 11 annual targets during the 5-year period.

At the same time, the keynote speaker Yu. Petrov, first secretary of the CPSU obkom, and those who spoke in the debate noted, the opportunities for implementing the tasks facing them are not being utilized sufficiently. The CPSU obkom and many party committees have not found effective measures to mobilize all labor collectives to utilize reserves and radically improve work. In 1985 a considerable section of enterprises failed to cope with the product sales plans, and around one-half failed to fulfill orders in full. Every fourth sovkhoz and kolkhoz ended the year with losses. In capital construction R420 million remained unassimilated and around 50 industrial installations failed to be commissioned within the planned deadlines. The responsibility for this must be assumed by party obkom secretaries V. Manyukhin, V. Romanov, and S. Vozdvizhenskiy. The obkom construction section is sometimes carried away by the resolution of current questions, for example questions of the material provision of building sites, to the detriment of basic long-term problems.

The delegates analyzed in detail the style of work of party committees, approving what is best and criticizing what is backward and iutdated. It was noted with satisfaction that the role of the CPSU obkom secretariat and sections has increased in the practical organization of work on the spot. Two-thirds of the questions examined by the secretariat are devoted to monitoring execution of adopted decisions. Meetings between bureau members and different categories of working people are being held regularly.

Party committees have done a great deal to step up their influence in the sphere of material production. Some 200,000 Communists out of the 265,000 Communists in the oblast party organization now work here.

But, there are facts of a different nature. CPSU gorkoms and raykoms are receiving more and more paper directives from the obkom. A considerable number of leaders are being distracted during worktime by various kinds of oblast conferences: Trust in the force of bits of paper and sessions is making itself felt.

"Recently we were requested for information about plants' assistance to the countryside," N. Matveyenko, first secretary of Revda CPSU Gorkom, said. "We had to provide extensive replies to 140 questions. We had to leave aside all our concerns and telephone the enterprises in order to collect thousands of figures. I propose adopting the following decision at the conference: 'Reduce paper reporting by two-thirds as a minimum.'"

After examining the question of the quality of the equipment produced by "Uralmash" and acknowledging that the work of its designers and technologists in this respect does not meet the demands of the time, the obkom bureau adopted a good res-

olution. But why did this resolution only mobilize "Uralmash"? Equally high demands should have been made on leaders and specialists of the "Uralelektrotyazhmash" association, the Irbit trailer plant, the Tavda machine plant, and other plants producing goods that are inferior — sometimes considerably so — to the best models.

The obkom approved the experience of the "Uralkhimmash" association, which has planned in the 12th 5-Year Plan to increase by 150 percent the rate of growth of production volumes and labor productivity, but was not able to secure its dissemination everywhere. What is more, the enterprises of a number of cities are planning a growth rate lower than that previously attained. It turns out that certain economic leaders verbally support the party's demands to accelerate socioeconomic development, but in practice agree to reduce targets established by ministries and departments, and sometimes even defend these targets, alluding to various objective circumstances. Sometimes these allusions find "understanding" in party committees.

Sverdlovsk Oblast labor collectives have a rich experience of increasing production efficiency by means of reconstruction. In the last 5-year period 65 percent of output increase was obtained from reconstruction. Now is the very time to utilize and augment this experience to the utmost. However, in 1986 the proportion of funds allocated to reconstruction and retooling of enterprises does not exceed one-half of capital investments.

The leading role in the implementation of the tasks of retooling production belongs to scientific and design institutes and the USSR Academy of Sciences Urals Scientific Center, which is called on to coordiante and direct the activity of the numerous academic and departmental institutes. The center, the conference delegates said, is failing to fulfill its duties in full.

With a high degree of exactingness and assessing in a principles manner the results of the reporting period, the conference delegates pointed out that the CPSU obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms have much to do to practically restructure the work of all its links and to increase the militancy of every primary organization and its responsibility for the unconditional implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum.

Taking part in the work of the conference was M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

Politburo Discusses Moscow Meeting, Other Topics

LD301911 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] At its latest meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered the results of the Moscow city party organization's 26th conference. It was noted that the conference was held on a high organizational and political level and in the spirit of the demands of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was characterized by a businesslike attitude and heightened attention to shortcomings and omissions in work. The delegates offered many proposals and expressed critical remarks.

The Politburo drew the attention of the newly elected gorkom to the need for a decisive reshaping of the style, forms, and methods of party work and for eradicating examples of a carefree attitude and ostentation. The relevant instructions for formulating measures aimed at implementing the proposals of the participants in the conference have been passed to the USSR Council of Ministers and other union and republican bodies. Implementation of these measures will be kept under the constant supervision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. It was stressed that Moscow Communists should continue to be in the front ranks in the struggle for the implementation of the party's course for the dynamic development of Soviet society and for the implementation of the decisions which will be adopted by the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

The Politburo discussed issues associated with the progress of preparations for the forthcoming spring field work. Approval was given to proposals of the USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures to ensure that kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises have the necessary material and technical resources, high-quality seeds, and fertilizer and to ensure that the preparation of the machine and tractor pool and of land improvement systems is completed in good time and that farms are provided with the necessary complement of machine operators.

Particular attention is drawn to the need for further broad introduction of intensive technologies in the cultivation of agriculture crops, collective contracting, and other progressive forms of labor organization.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers approved the proposals of party and local soviet bodies of several union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts on the construction in 1986-90, in the form of assistance under patronage, of homes and production, cultural, and consumer facilities for enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone.

The Politburo approved the results of the talks between Comrade Gorbachev and Natto, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. It was noted with satisfaction that the talks reaffirmed the readiness of both parties to come out vigorously in favor of an end to the arms race and the nonmilitarization of outer space, in favor of averting the threat of nuclear war, and the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, and of an overall improvement in the international situation and the development of cooperation between the USSR and Italy. Confirmation was given of the CPSU's willingness to develop equal comradely relations with the PCI in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

A report from Comrade Shevardnadze on his visits to Japan, the DPRK, and the Mongolian People's Republic was heard and approved. It was noted that the results of the conversations and talks which were held with Japanese politicians and public figures created favorable conditions for the advancement of Soviet-Japanese ties in a better direction. Confirmation was given of the Soviet Union's principled policy of developing relations of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation with Japan in various spheres and of further extending the political dialogue.

The talks in Pyongyang with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and President of the DPRK, as well as other leading figures of the DPRK, were acknowledged to have been an important contribution to the cause of strengthening Soviet-Korean friendship and the further improvement of USSR-DPRK cooperation on the international arena.

The Soviet Union expresses its unvarying solidarity with the policy of the KWP and the DPRK Government aimed at the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis without interference from outside.

Satisfaction was expressed with the results of the exchange of views held in Ulaanbaatar with Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, and other leaders of this fraternal country. It was noted that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the MPR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have assumed an all-embracing nature and are stably developing for the good of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of peace and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting examined issues relating to party construction, as well as the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the socialist and developing countries.

New Heavy Industry Enterprises Construction Minister

Appointment Announced

PM301554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Sergey Vasilyevich Bashilov USSR minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Nikolay Vasilyevich Goldin of the duties of USSR minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises in connection with his retirement on pension.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Sergey Vasilyevich Bashilov of the duties of chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs in connection with his reassignment.

Bashilov Profiled

LD301857 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS — The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Sergey Bashilov as USSR minister of heavy industry construction.

Sergey Bashilov was born in 1923. He is in profession a railway construction engineer. After graduating from the Moscow Railway Transport Engineering Institute, he worked from 1950 at construction organisations in Siberia. From 1954 to 1958 he was manager of one of construction trusts, then chief of the Administration of Construction and Construction Industry Materials in Tyumen. From 1963 to 1976 he held an important post at the USSR Ministry of Heavy Industry Construction. From 1976 to 1979 he worked as chief of the Department of Construction and Construction Industry of the USSR State Planning Committee. In 1979, he was appointed minister of construction in the areas of the Far East and beyond the Baikal, and in 1983 — as chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Affairs of Construction.

The presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Nikolay Goldin of the post of USSR minister of heavy industry construction in connection with retirement on pension.

Tyumen Oblast Socioeconomic Problems Examined

PM281515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86
First Edition pp 1,2

[Special correspondents V. Kuzmishchev, V. Lisin, and G. Ovcharenko article: "Key to the Oil: *PRAVDA* Expedition in West Siberia" — first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Tyumen Oblast — The party has put forward crucial tasks for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the long term. To resolve them the country needs extra oil and gas resources. And that depends above all on oil and gas workers in Tyumen Oblast.

How are matters progressing with the extractors of hydrocarbon raw materials now, on the eve of the 27th party congress? To find an answer to that question, *PRAVDA*'s editorial office sent a group of journalists to Tyumen Oblast.

Today we publish the first report by the participants in this special *PRAVDA* expedition in West Siberia.

One cannot but admire the courage of the people who have lived in this forbidding region for a number of years now, built plants, cities, settlements, and roads, and opened up the oil and gas fields. The country now receives over one-half of its oil and natural gas from West Siberia. Yes, much has changed on Tyumen's soil since the days of the oil gushers. New equipment has come, new cities, and thousands of new drillings... But why, then, have Tyumen's oil workers lost their even rhythm in recent years and incurred a debt to the state of millions of tons of valuable raw materials? This cannot be tolerated. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was clear on that when he spoke at the party economic aktiv conference in Tyumen.

Of course, the time of the gushers has gone, the oil is becoming increasingly difficult to extract, and new equipment is needed. And here extraction workers have been let down by subcontractors, who either did not produce the equipment on time or produced it, as a rule, with major faults. For example, a considerable proportion of the arrears — around 20 million metric tons — results from the fact that Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building enterprises did not deliver all the gas-lift installations, on which people in Tyumen were counting very much. This is the main reason why only 1 of the planned 11 installations was commissioned last year.

Mechanized extraction is being introduced extremely slowly. The oil recovery index is falling. In the United States gas-lift methods of oil extraction are used throughout the industry. In our country most of them are at the experimental stage. Automation and remote control are being poorly introduced at fields. For example, only around one-half of oil wells are part of the remote control system. Only one team in three has introduced the automated metering of oil extraction.

"There is another reason — the slow assimilation of new deposits," Party Obkom Secretary V. Kitayev explained. "After all, the extraction backlog in the 5-year plan occured mainly in the Noyabrskiy, Kogalymskiy, Langepasskiy, Raduzhninskiy, and Nyaganskiy oil extracting regions, where the targets for assimilating new deposits were not fulfilled..."

Yes, the difficulties are great and if the severe climate is added to them they become even greater in scale. But it will be recalled that even during the period of oil gushers and universal enthusiasm, sober voices were heard warning that the "easy oil" would end within a few years and that it was necessary to prepare in good time to extract the "difficult oil." All the remedies to counter this disease were prescribed many years ago. Instead of sounding the alarm now the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and local leaders should have sounded it many years ago when their main document was a report of triumph.

The matter is not so much that the task was given to the subcontractors too late and that they have been working poorly, but rather in the very attitude to the problem. Those oil extraction administrations which began modernizing the oil fields in good time and introduced equipment to extract the "difficult oil" were outcasts whereas those which took the easy path were heroes. It may seem pointless using hindsight to criticize the lack of foresight of those who determined the technical policy of oil

extraction. But the words which now sound like belated criticism seemed at one time to be premature alarm.

Now let us see why the oblast's leaders believe that the assimilation of new deposits is lagging behind. The report of the oblast party conference contains the following lines: "However, the impression created is that some oil extraction enterprise leaders regard the top-speed assimilation of deposits as the duty of subcontracting construction workers alone: laying pipelines between oil fields, building pumping stations, power lines, and roads. But drilling is developing slowly at most new fields and oil extraction targets are not being met..."

That was the reproach.... And it occurred to us that no matter how pleasing the many changes may seem, through them we can see sharply and clearly the 20-year-old management methods and traditions which could be expressed by the phrase: "Oil at any price." But surely the oblast's leaders are aware that in a new field each meter drilled must be backed up by around 1 metric ton of equipment: drilling rigs, chemical reagents, housing, cement, and pipes... And since there is no permenent road it is difficult and costly to ship all this in, the main way being, as 20 years ago, to use the winter roads. It is bad enough that equipment is damaged on the rutted winter roads; but because of the lack of a permanent way, the means of production are immobilized — they cannot reach their destination until the cold weather sets in.

The fact that roads, energy, and pipelines must precede extraction has long been confirmed by the experience of advanced oil fields. These simple truths have been reiterated from different platforms and in the newspapers but have still not become the golden rule of oil field development. Furthermore, as we can see, the usual rule of "More, more!" prevails. But surely, it is not enough just to extract oil and gas in West Siberia. It is also important that they are extracted with a sufficiently high level of economic effectiveness. And as we can see, they do not like thinking about that very much in Tyumen. This year, for example, 18 new fields must begin operating. It is not planned to lay the roads for 15 of them before the end of the year. And that means that oilmen must sink over 1 million meters of wells in new areas and produce over 2 million metric tons of raw materials in regions without roads.

As always, the airports in Tyumen and the oil cities are crammed with people. Many of them are "tour of duty" workers [vakhtovik], that is, oilmen and construction workers from various cities and republics: from the Ukraine, Belorussia, Bashkir ASSR, and Azerbaijan. The weather in north Tyumen is changeable. So the "tour of duty" workers often have to spend the night at the airport. Furthermore, they do not have many more comforts at the fields than in the crowded airport halls.

And when a person feels that there is no concern for him, he works accordingly. V. Pavlov, chief of a subsection of the USSR Gosplan Interdepartmental Commission, told us during a meeting in Tyumen that the productivity of tour of duty teams is far lower than among extraction workers living in base cities and settlements.

"But what is to be done?" we heard more than once. "There is a shortage of skilled specialists."

To the uninitiated, that claim will seem strange. Has it really not been possible to stablize working collectives in the past 20 years or more? What about the many cities that have grown up in the taiga? But just like 10 and 15 years ago, they are talking in these new cities about the very acute shortage of housing and the scarcity of kindergartens, schools, and cultural establishments... People here earn quite good wages, but it is not easy for them to exchange their money for services and goods locally. That is why cadre turnover is great.

Experience from virtually all the country's oil-extracting regions is now available in the Tyumen oil fields. Emissaries from Baku, Groznyy, Kuybyshev, Krasnodar, Almetyevsk, and Ufa are working here... However, not all the best experience accumulated in the years of development of Soviet oil extraction has yet been handed on to every Siberian collective.

Are hundreds of thousands of people really necessary for oil and gas extraction? It was estimated locally that few people are employed directly in oil and gas extraction. Far more are employed on manual labor in the many trade and consumer organizations and at the small centers of the many ministries and departments...

Departmentalism — there is another chronic ailment of the West Siberian territorial-production complex. You would think that this composite term in itself requires a single general client, common depots, large-capacity integrated construction and repair bases, and a single transport scheme.... However, the departents, like princes with their own fiefdoms, maintain their own fleets and moorings and hundreds of small depots and bases. Each department has its own telephone exchanges.

Oilmen have long heated the atmosphere by burning off casing head gas and gas workers have not bothered themselves with condensate... Sometimes these departments will not spend a ruble on the construction of a heating network or bathhouse for a city, for example. On the other hand they will build a boiler or bathhouse without fail for their own use. Here is a quotation from a report delivered as long ago as the 25th CPSU Congress: "We...have rightly given a high assessment of what has been done in West Siberia.... But there are a good number of shortcomings, too. Fragmentation and poor concentration lead to unjusitified costs and losses and delay the resolution of major tasks." Quite a few years have passed since those words were spoken but little has changed. It appears that for various departments the most difficult task has been to find a common language, to pool their efforts. This is all the more necessary because besides the petroleum, petrochemical, and gas sectors there are also the construction industry, transport, and agriculture to consider. Is someone now working to solve those problems properly. That question may not be so quick or easy to answer.

Novogorod Fails To Implement Anti-Alcohol Measures

LD301747 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on

the work of the Novgorod Oblast party committee on the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee regarding measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. It was noted that changes for the better in this matter have taken place here, and that order and organization had been strengthened somewhat in a number of towns, rural centers of population, and labor collectives. At the same time, there are serious shortcomings in the activity of the oblast party committee in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decisions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

The oblast committee and its bureau have not drawn the proper conclusions from the party directives on the need for a constant increase in efforts to eradicate this socially dangerous evil, nor have they succeeded in ensuring that this struggle should become increasingly broad and specific. The CPSU Central Committee has pointed out to the Novgorod Oblast party committee and its bureau the unsatisfactory organization of its fulfillment of the above CPSU Central Committee decisions.

The attention of Antonov, first secretary of the oblast CPSU committee, and of Semenov, chairman of the oblast ispolkom, has been drawn to their failure to appreciate the importance of this work and the absence of effective control over the implementation of the party instructions on this question.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that the Novgorod Oblast party committee ensure that specific measures for the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism be developed and implemented in every town and rayon, and in all labor collectives, and that this work be closely linked with the improvement of affairs in production, the raising of labor productivity, the strengthening of discipline, order and organization, and with the development of the labor and public activity of the working people.

Enterprise Officials Fined for Poor Performance

LD301258 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1800 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpts] At the Lithuanian SSR People's Control Committee:

During a composite inspection at the "Inkaras" rubber factory in Kaunas, great violations and shortcomings in production, economic, and financial activity have been discovered.

The enterprise has systematically failed to use production capacities fully, and technical production standards have not been rising sufficiently. Therefore the growth of the output per worker has been achieved primarily through the use of more expensive materials and raw materials.

The enterprise's production quality is unsatisfactory. During a selective inspection, 7 percent of sport footwear was rejected, including roughly 10 percent of four kinds of products which have been awarded the state badge of quality. Losses through faulty production in 9 months of 1985 amounted to R189,000.

The enterprise has been violating its obligations in supplying products according to agreements. It systematically failed to fulfill its task of reducing production costs.

Bearing in mind insufficient economic and financial activity, the state bank has stopped credits to the enterprise.

Instances of plundering socialist property and sport footwear which is in short supply have not declined at the enterprise. The control of the movement of semimanufactured articles and finished products inside the factory is unsatisfactory. Measures to strengthen labor discipline and overcome drunkenness and alcoholism are not being completely implemented.

The results of the inspection have been examined at the Lithuanian SSR People's Control Committee. For serious shortcomings the enterprise's director, A. Bendoraitis, has been strictly reprimanded and 2 months wage has been deducted from his earnings. The factory's chief engineer, J. Valaitis, has been strictly reprimanded and a 1-month wage has been deducted from his earnings. Reprimands have been issued to deputy directors of the factory, B. Chmieliauskiene and Z. Simkus.

Moscow Soviet Examines Housing Allocation Problems

LD302152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] In the standing commissions of the Moscow City Soviet: At a meeting of the commission on socialist legality and the maintenance of public order, the question was discussed of how the Moscow Soviet Ispolkom management for the registration and allocation of housing accomodation deals with the letters and complaints of Muscovites. Our correspondent, Olga Vasilyenko, who was at the meeting, explains:

First of all, a few figures: In the ispolkoms of Moscow Rayon soviets, by 1 January of this year, 530,000 people were slated for an improvement in their housing conditions. About 320,000 are lined up from enterprises and organizations, of ministries and departments. About 300,000 Muscovites need an improvement in their housing due to the condition of their homes. These figures were cited by Vyacheslav Profimovich Kryvov, deputy director of the management for the registration and allocation of housing accomodation, in his report to the deputies. He also said that those in line send many letters of complaint to the most varied authorities, including to his management, with requests to speed up the receipt of new homes, and to put them on the list.

In 1985 more than 33,000 letters were addressed to the management: this is almost 1,500 more than in 1984. It is typical that the number of repeat letters has increased. One of the reasons, of course, is that the plan for the introduction of housing was, as is known, frustrated in Moscow in the last year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Apart from that, a significant group of people now receive privileges in receiving housing, and of course, each person in line wants to receive housing as fast as possible, and therefore writes.

The management does a great deal of work with letters, and tries to reply within the recommended time, to fulfill the requests of Muscovites and to analyze these letters. But there are more and more of them. What is wrong? This is how Aleksandr Borisovich

Suplatov, member of the standing commission, answered this question. He headed the preparatory group of the deputies.

[Begin Suplatov recording] In our view, the constantly rising flood of complaints and applications of the citizens relating to housing matters bears witness to the fact that the organizational and executive work of the management still does not match the acuteness of the problem iteslf.

A number of ispolkoms have not fulfilled their socialist pledges with respect to fulfilling the plan for providing housing accomodation for those who took part in the Great Patriotic War and the families of those who perished. Together with this, the ispolkoms make available a lot of space to citizens who are not in line for improvements in housing conditions.

Housing accomodation by enterprises and organizations is unsatisfactorily allocated for the needs of those in line. The ispolkoms of the soviets do not exhibit exactingness toward them, and reconcile themselves with the facts on the utilization of this space given by people who are not in line.

Under the entries of those people who are not in line for improvements, there really are objective factors sometimes; but it is necessary to deal with the nature of this phenomenon more deeply. Here, without doubt, there are malpractices. There are also other sad facts here which one has to ask about seriously. But, in our view, the management is not dealing with these problems by way of such an in-depth analysis. So, it is natural that the inhabitants of Moscow complain about the length of the lines, and rightly address party and soviet bodies on this issue in the ispolkoms. [end recording]

[Vasilyenko] The deputies raised many other questions, both about surplus housing which some people have, about wider publicity and on the necessity of explaining to Muscovites the law on housing and the regulations concerning the registration and allocation of housing. After this, the commission took a decision in which the management is recommended to analyze more deeply the reasons for the complaints, to make those people strictly responsible who adopt a bureaucratic approach to them, to bring order to the handling of documentation and letters, and to deal with every fact in repeat letters from Muscovites to higher party and soviet bodies. This decision will be constantly under the supervision of the commission.

IZVESTIYA on Kazakh Officials' Response to Criticism

PM291157 [Editorial Report] Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian on 26 January in its Morning Edition publishes on page 6 under the rubric "In Response to an Earlier *IZVESTIYA* Article" a 3,000-word report by special correspondents I. Karpenko and V. Shchepotkin entitled "For the Sake of Appearances." The authors refer to an article published in *IZVESTIYA* No 200, 1985, criticizing East Kazastan Oblast Executive workers for acquiring private housing for themselves and their families and squandering resources while at the same time the housing construction plan was not being fulfilled and there were also shortages of preschool facilities, hospitals, and hotels; and to the official response to this by the obkom first secretary published in *IZVESTIYA* No 228, 1985. Readers' reactions are quoted, expressing the view that the "punitive measures adopted by the obkom are merely an attempt to save the discredited leaders." The authors concur that "there is incontrovertible evidence in the oblast of insufficient exactingness toward cadres and attempts, in one way or another, to save compromised leaders by shunting them from one leading position to another and endowing them with privileges at public expense," and that this is "impermissible" because it runs counter to party's efforts to establish "order everywhere."

17-year-Old Activist Arrested in Moscow

LD301737 Hamburg DPA in German 1611 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan (DPA) — Soviet civil rights activist Anyuta Fadeyeva, 17, was arrested on Tuesday in Moscow and taken to a psychiatric clinic. This was stated today on the telephone by a spokesman of the unofficial soviet "Group of Trust," to which the young girl belongs.

Anyuta Fadeyeva had signed a petition in Leningrad calling upon the city soviet to declare Leningrad a nuclear-free zone, the spokesman said. This was presumably the reason for her detention. She had been taken into custody with 11 other members of the group, who had been later released, however.

The "Group of Trust," consisting of about 15, mostly young members, supports pacifist goals and calls for broad sections of the population to be allowed to take part in confidence-building between East and West. Early this month, a member of the group, 17-year-old Irina Pankratova, was put in a psychiatric clinic, where she is still being held.

Lithuanian CP's Shepetis on Nationalities Policy

PM281431 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SELSKAYA ZHIZN* in Russian on 23 January publishes on pages 2-3 an article under the "Political Conversations" rubric entitled: "The Brotherhood of the Peoples Is a Source of Strength" by Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary L. Shepetis.

The author begins by discussing the socioeconomic development of Lithuania in this century and the benefits of the application of Lenin's nationalities policy there. He then says:

"As is well known, quite a number of Poles live in the republic. Educational institutions with Polish as the language of instruction and their own newspapers, magazines, books, and the creative work of amateur ensembles and theaters — all this promotes Poles' active involvement in all spheres and levels of the republic's production, public, political, and cultural life. Even if we limit ourselves to this far from complete enumeration, we gain a vivid and compelling picture of what the party's Leninist nationalities policy is like in practice.

The author then describes the working class' decisive influence in shaping the new features of the socialist nation and Lithuanian working people's involvement in projects throughout the Soviet Union and in cooperation with the GDR.

Shepetis continues:

"In short, there is every reason to maintain that our nationalities policy is an effective condition for the development of the country as a whole and every republic that belongs to it. The Soviet Union today is a powerful socialist power with a unified policy, a unified Soviet multinational culture, and a unified national economic mechanism formed on the basis of the common economic goals and interests of all the nations and ethnic groups. And in all the diversity of its business and cultural relations, the Lithuanian SSR sets an example of the close interlocking interests of all our republics."

The author then claims that a genuine people's culture has been created in the republic under Soviet power and talks about the rapprochement of all social groups. He goes on:

"The further rapprochement of nations and ethnic groups is an objective process. However, we all appreciate too that the erasing of national features is a long process that takes place in stages. And here, as the draft new edition of the party Program stresses, 'any artificial forcing or holding back of objective development trends which hage come to a head is impermissible.' Nevertheless, natural pride in successes achieved must not turn into national arrogance or conceit or generate a trend toward isolationism and a disrespectful attitude to other nations and ethnic groups.

"In implementing Lenin's nationalities policy and improving national relations the republic's party organization is carrying out considerable work in labor collectives and families and among young people. Communists must not tolerate any manifestations of localism, national narrow-mindedness, or the exaggeration or disregarding of national and ethnic features in consistently implementing the principles of internationalism and countering the instances of nationalism and national isolationism which sometimes occur. Everything is important here — the attitude to language and monuments of the past, the interpretation of historical events, and the way we rename cities and villages.

"The vitality and activeness of the Lithuanian people is determined to a considerable extent by the character and level of national self-awareness which is developing in accordance with the genuinely national interests found in the inextricable bond with the internationalist unity of the socialist countries' working people. Some people in the West do not like this. Diverse figures belonging to the Lithuanian bourgeois emigration feverishly attack our country's nationalities policy and use bourgeois clerical ideology and the press and radio to combat socialism.

"Bourgeois and petit-bourgeois ideologues and the enemies of socialist Lithuania try to distort the very concept of national self-awareness, passing off their narrow selfish and nationalistic interests as genuinely national. Numerous propaganda centers in the West support them in every way in their subversive work, which has a clearly pronounced anti-Soviet, nationalistic, and religious thrust. Our ideological adversaries particularly count on religious extremists.

"Washington's hostile approach to progressive events in the world and to the Soviet Union and Soviet Lithuania, in particular, is characteristic, in fact, of many Lithuanian emigres in the West today. Professing the ideas of the exploiting classes, these frenzied anti-Soviets, stuck in the days of old bourgeois Lithuania, do not want to think differently and, indeed, are unable to do so. And they do not even notice (or do not want to notice) that their propaganda attacks find no response at all in Lithuania. Nor, it would appear, do some emigres even believe very much in the success of their desperate cause.

"In the context of a very acute struggle in the world arena between two world outlooks it is important to convey the truth about real socialism to the peoples in a purposeful and skillful manner and to make better use of the existing system of counter-propaganda work. Our aim is not to isolate ourselves or avoid the class adversary, who, judging by all accounts, would like to push us on to the defensive, but to give to the whole world the entire truth about national relations in the USSR and the Lithuanian SSR and show in an objective and scientifically based way our freedom, the real rights of our people, and the political maturity and harmonious integrity of multinational Soviet society. Sooner or later some Lithuanian emigres will realize that they are merely an applied tool of anticommunism.

"Experience of ideological confrontation shows that we are right to expect great assistance here from scientists and representatives of the social sciences. This primarily concerns the generalization of the practice of Lenin's nationalities policy and the experience of the fraternal peoples and the socialist community countries."

Shepetis concludes by urging the republic to make better use of its resources, touches on the new type of relations between the peoples that is being created, and says that the republic's Communists are working to ensure that everyone understands the message of the drafts of the CPSU Program and Statutes and the Basic Guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development.

Reportage on Leaders' Appearances, Speeches

Dolgikh, Shcherbina at Ministry Session

LD302157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Today the collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry held a meeting at which the state of the industry's affairs was analyzed and the results of last year's work were considered, as well as the tasks involved in fulfilling the plan for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan period. It was noted that the coal industry had coped with the plan for coal extraction last year, and that it had increased the volume of production. However, there was still no sign of the necessary perseverance in ensuring a steady rhythm of work in the pits and open-cast mines, using internal reserves more fully, raising the quality of the coal delivered, or intensifying thrifty work methods.

Shortcomings are being eliminated only slowly in the development of the country's main coalfields, especially the Kuzbass. Social issues are not being resolved promptly or fully. The meeting decided on specific measures to enhance managerial skills at the industry's enterprises and organizations, and to

ensure the fulfillment of the 1986 plan targets and the provision of a worthy welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The collegium's meeting was addressed by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 30 January in its report on the meeting adds: "Taking part in the work of the collegium was Comrade Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."]

Kapitonov at Trade Ministry
PM291019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Improving the Work of Trade"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Ministry of Trade collegium was held in Moscow 22 January. It examined the results of the sector's work in the past year and tasks in fulfilling the plan for the development of trade in 1986 in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums.

The report of G.I. Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade, and the speeches of participants in the session analyzed the state of affairs in the sector. In the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, trade workers have to considerably step up work to implement the tasks associated with boosting Soviet people's prosperity and successfully fulfilling the targets of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere in 1986-2000.

In the past year the sale of light industry articles, cultural, consumer, and household goods, and food products increased. But the central apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Trade and many local enterprises are not yet making full use of reserves for increasing commodity resources, are slow to react to increased demands from customers, and do not promptly eliminate shortcomings in the organization of trade. Nor is due exactingness displayed toward industry as regards improving the range and quality of goods.

The session participants outlined measures to improve the activity of trade organizations and enterprises in the sector. They pointed to the need to constantly step up the responsibility of leadership cadres for strengthening plan and production discipline.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the collegium session. Taking part in the collegium's work were N.A. Stashenkov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, leaders of ministries and departments, union republic trade ministers, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU.

Nikonov Visits Krasnoyarsk Kray
LD301353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was in Krasnoyarsk Kray from 27 to 29 January. In the course of his visits to Sukhobuzimskiy, the USSR 60th anniversary sovkhozes, and Elita pedigree cattle-breeding farm, questions on improving work organization and of introducing financial autonomy of brigade sub-contracting and of intensive technologies in agriculture and stock-breeding were discussed.

The necessity of undertaking efficient measures to improve agricultural production and ensure further development of the kray agro-industrial complex was stated. At a kraykom conference, tasks for ensuring fulfillment of the plan for sale of agricultural products to the state in 1986 and prospects for development of the kray agro-industrial complex were discussed and priority guidelines for this work determined. The CPSU Central Committee secretary took an interest in the work of the consumer cooperative system, acquainted himself with social and cultural amenities, and visited enterprises of the processing and food industries. Comrade Nikonov was accompanied by Fedirko, first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Kraykom and (Brissov), chairman of the krayispolkom.

Azerbaijan's Bagirov on 5-Year Plan Progress
LD301759 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Baku, January 30 TASS — "The past five-year plan period was for Azerbaijan that of successful advancement in all areas of socio-political and cultural life", a TASS correspondent was told by Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, a Soviet Transcaucasian republic.

He gave an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with the opening of the 31st Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan on Friday. The congresses of the communist parties of the union republics are an important stage in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, which is scheduled to open in the Kremlin on February 25.

The share of the Azerbaijan SSR in the national income of the USSR and in the aggregate volume of industrial output has grown fifty percent over the past five years. A policy for a perfection of the structure of industry has been intensively pursued, Kyamran Bagirov pointed out. In Azerbaijan, which was traditionally considered to be a land of oil and gas, machine-building began developing at a fast rate. It accounts for 70 percent of Soviet equipment for oil and gas extraction, and exports it to 23 countries. The other speedily developing branches of industry are the chemical and petrochemical industries, electric power engineering and radio electronics.

The agrarian sector of the republic's economy has been developing at a fast rate, too, Bagirov said. The average annual volume of gross agricultural output has increased by almost a third over the five years.

The main aim of the transformations carried out in the republic has been to ensure a further rise in the popular well-being, Bagirov stressed. Over the five years, the real income of the population has grown 16 percent. Almost 850 thousand people received new apartments in houses built, as is the rule all over the USSR, [word indistinct] the state funds. Yet, Bagirov pointed out, the objectives set as regards the volume and effectiveness of production, labour productivity and saving of material resources have not been achieved everywhere.

The new five-year plan period (1986-1990), Bagirov said, will become a turning point in further enhancing the effectiveness of production, its re-equipment and reconstruction. The scale of the application of the achievements of science and technology, especially advanced technology, has considerably increased in the national economy.

The upcoming transformations will make it possible not only to increase the productive forces and bring the growth of output of industrial product to reach 25 percent, but also raise to a new, even higher level the technical standards of the whole industry, achieve a serious social change. The economic potential of small towns and rural areas increases. An industry is developing there on the basis of local raw materials and a new contingent of the working class is forming. Another important step will be made on the way of overcoming the distinctions between town and countryside.

The party meetings and conferences of the current report and election campaign, the leader of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan said, have been filled with deep ideological and political content, have been of a creative character and notable for a constructive approach to the resolution of long-ripe problems.

Tomsk Obkom Elects New First Secretary
LD311142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1100 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] A plenum of Tomsk Obkom was held today. It considered an organizational matter. The plenum released Comrade Melnikov from his duties of first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his being confirmed as head of the Construction Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Zarkaltsev, who earlier worked as second secretary of Tomsk Obkom and has recently been an inspector of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the obkom.

Uzbek SSR Procurators' Meeting Reported
GF291148 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0215 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Summary from poor reception] "The enlarged meeting held by the collegium of the Uzbek SSR Procurator's Office discussed the tasks of the organs affiliated to it concerning the question of further consolidating control over the application of laws and the effort made to prevent crimes, as demanded by the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the decisions adopted by the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

"The meeting established that serious work was being carried out in Uzbekistan to consolidate communal and state order and resolute measures were being taken on time and in an open way to eliminate (?breaches of law) through [words indistinct]."

However, the measures put into effect to realize the principles of social justice on matters concerning the current way to share material gains according to individual spending are often unsatisfactory. This raises the question of struggling against meanness, fraud, and bribery.

However, the procurators are not focusing satisfactory attention on this aspect of the problem.

"A number of organizational measures were established to upgrade the work of the organs affiliated to the procurator's office.

"Anichev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and Soroka, deputy procurator general of the Soviet Union, participated in the collegium meeting."

Academy of Sciences President on Fuel, Energy
LD301836 Moscow World Service in English
1510 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Interview with Dr. Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in Russian with superimposed English translation; date and place not given; questioner not identified; recorded]

[Text] Fuel and energy: What are the Soviet Union's immediate prospects? That was the subject of a discussion held recently at the Academy of Sciences by the country's leading power engineers and journalists. This is what they were told by the president of the Academy; Dr. Anatoliy Aleksandrov:

[Begin recording] [Aleksandrov] West Siberia, where deposits of oil, gas, and gas condensate were discovered in recent years, is also rich in coal. Taken together, those deposits should last us for a long time. In other words, our country is one of those few industrially-advanced states which has enough fuel and energy resources for its needs. That is the basis for stable economic development in perspective."

[Question] Does that mean that the Soviet Union has no fuel problems?

[Aleksandrov] Well, it would be wrong to think so. We have to go further east and northward for oil, gas, and coal all the time. The fuel is there but it is hard to get at. Take the oil deposits of West Siberia: They are all located in the zone of permafrost under marshes and swamps. The development of such oil fields involves considerable investments and higher cost of transportation to industrial centers. So despite the fact that we have considerable oil and gas resources, it is justified that we keep to a course of reasonable economy, in using the fuel that is being extracted at an ever-rising cost. A rational use of fuel and energy resources is viewed here as a major priority. Our thermopower engineering for instance is to develop mainly on cheap coal, considerable deposits of which are to be found in the eastern regions of our country. Experts estimate that we have enough coal to last 5 centuries.

In the European part of the country, where deposits of natural fuel are insignificant, the nuclear power industry is to be given preference. There are plans to speed up construction of nuclear power stations equipped with fast neutron reactors. The specific feature of those reactors is that they can reproduce nuclear fuel. That makes for a reliable basis for solving the fuel and energy problem in the future. [end recording]

Kazakh SSR Economic Achievements Highlighted

LD301015 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1605 GMT on 28 January carries a 42-minute documentary entitled "Speeding Up the Stride of Time". The film profiles outstanding workers in various industries, focuses on how they coped with the last 5-year plan and details projected production increases and general improvements.

The narrative begins by saying that over the last 5-year plan 400 new industrial installations have appeared on the map of Kazakhstan. The volume of industrial production has grown by over 19 percent over that period. The daily recovery of coal is 350,000 metric tons, while for oil it stands at 60,000 metric tons.The output of electrical power has increased by a third during the 5-year plan and almost 4 billion poods of bread grain have been delivered in that period. The video shows brief clips of farm and field scenes, metal plant interior, and other industrial installations.

A profile of a mining family in Karaganda supplies the information that one of the two drifts at this site yields 400,000 metric tons of coal per year, while the video shows a large mobile excavator at testing site.

The film goes on to deal with the metallurgical industry and a noted front-ranker at the Kazakhstanskaya Magnitka. The video shows exteriors of Kazakhstanskaya Magnitka, interiors with steel being cast, a sheet rolling mill and shots of finished products and production stages.

There follows a profile of an outstanding farm worker. the video shows shots of assembly line at Tselinogradmash agricultural machinery plant as well as the finish product outside the plant. Following shots of field harvesting scenes, the video shows archive footage of Gorbachev's walk-about in Tselinograd in 1985 and conversations with farm workers.

The documentary then concentrates on an excavator operator at the Sokolovskiy-Sarbay combine. The video shows an overview of excavation works and operator at work.

The profiles that follow are of workers in the oil and coal industries. The video shows Mangyshlak derricks, a drilling team at work, Ekibastuz coalfield scenes, and shots of a conveyor marked AEG at the Vostochnyy opencast mine.

The narrator supplies the information that Ekibastuz yielded 1 billion metric tons of coal at the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The documentary goes on to look at the nonferrous Metallurgy industry. The video shows scenes from the Ust-Kamenogorsk zinc-led combine with rolls of metal and ingots coming off production line.

The film ends with profiles of a textile worker, a state farm chairman, and a rice-plantation worker.

Agricultural Developments for 25-29 Jan Reported

LD301124 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25-29 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 January

Farmers in the north of the country are engaged in snow retention work, while those in the south, for example in Chimkent Oblast, have started sowing. The January sowing has been made possible by an unusually mild spring. (1500 GMT)

27 January

Planting of orchards and vineyards has been completed today in the subtropics of Turkmenistan. (1200 GMT)

28 January

Snow retention is being carried out on the third millionth hectare in Tselinograd Oblast. The sales director of the Saratov Agricultural Research Institute for the South East reports on progress made over the last 2 years in creating new high-quality strains of hard and soft wheat and millet. Saratov has 1.2 million hectares allotted to intensive technology in 1986, and by the end of the 5-year plan this area will increase to 2 million hectares. The institute is equipped with selection hothouses which allow developing new strains twice as fast. With the introduction of bio technological methods, the time required for the creation of new strains will be reduced threefold. A scientific production association, Elita-Povolzhye, has been set up at the institute which will bring the processes of science and production closer together. (1200 GMT)

29 January

Farmers of Severokazakhstan Oblast have completed moisture retention work on an area of over 3.5 million hectares. In many areas the snow cover exceeds 60 cm. (0304 GMT)

Plans for Reequipping Agriculture Effort Cited

LD300012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1731 GMT 29 Jan 86

["Between the Lines of the USSR CSA Report: Agricultural Equipment in the New 5-Year Plan" — TASS headline]

[Summary] Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS) — The USSR has first place in the world for the output of tractors and combines. According to data in the recently published Central Statistical Administration report, 393,000 tractors and 111,000 grain harvesting combines were supplied to agriculture last year.

Tractor and agricultural machine building were among the most intensively developing industries in the USSR. In 1985 production in these industries increased by 6 percent compared with the previous year.

Soviet industry provides equipment for the total mechanization of work in growing sugar beet, corn, flax, cereals, and other crops. There are 19 such fully mechanized complexes.

The Basic Guidelines envision the allocation of capital investment for the technical reequipping of 147 works and the construction of 19 new agricultural engineering enterprises. The well-known DT-75 tractor will be replaced by a tractor twice as powerful which has already been tested. The Minsk tractor works will produce a new generation of machines; serial production will begin of the MTZ-142, which is 50 percent more powerful than machines currently in production.

The DON-1500 grain combine will go into use; it will be able to process 70 percent more grain than existing combines. A new grape combine will do the work of 79 people. Anti-erosion plows will be supplied in large quantities.

Editorial Discusses Loyalty to Leninism

PM231145 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 21 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 1 a 1,200-word editorial under the heading "Loyalty to Leninism" which asserts that Lenin's ideas live today in the draft of the new CPSU Program and now describes "Leninist norms of party life and organizational principles, Leninist concerns for the all-around enhancement of the party member's prestige, title, and importance have been embodied in the draft CPSU Statutes with the proposed changes and how "A Leninist style of work is the priceless possession of the party and all Communists." The editorial concludes:

"The wisdom of Lenin's first decree — the decree on peace — pervades the activity of our party in the international arena. The CPSU and the Soviet Government steadily follow a course of peace and consistently pursue a Leninist peace-loving foreign policy. This is convincingly borne out by the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, published in the press: It sets out a specific program for totally eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and other major, principled peace initiatives. The Soviet people and the Armed Forces servicemen warmly approve and unanimously support the new, resolute foreign policy action of the party and government in defense of peace and the normalization of the international situation. The whole world can see that our country is raising still higher the banner of peace, freedom, and humanism which the Great October erected over the planet.

"At the same time the Communist Party is always mindful of Lenin's instructions on the need to display vigilance, to be on guard against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism. The Armed Forces, the draft of the new CPSU Program says, 'must display high vigilance and always be ready to intercept imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its allies and to defeat any aggressor.' Soviet servicemen are loyal to Lenin's behest and they are studying military matters in earnest, as Lenin urged.

"A Leninist style in party work...Leninist principles in selecting and assessing cadres...Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland...We speak of them in the precongress party documents and we are guided by them. The ideas of Lenin, the cause of Lenin, are immortal. They live and triumph in the deeds and plans of the Communist Party, in the deeds and accomplishments of the Soviet people marching along Lenin's path toward communism."

Civil Defense in the Event of War Explained

LD282056 Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Commentary by Civil Defense official Stepanos [name indistinct]

[Excerpts] In towns and rayons where the enemy has succeeded in carrying out his attack and which are threatened by radioactive contamination, recommendations about the behavior of the population in the situation, reports on ways to overcome the consequences of the attack, and other necessary information will be given by the media which survive the attack.

In populated localities which have not been subjected to direct attack by the enemy's nuclear weapons, the danger to people is not excluded. After a nuclear explosions, as is known, a radioactive cloud is formed.

Radioactive contamination can be established with the aid of special equipment which is at the disposal of nonmilitarized civil defense formations. This is why the civil defense organs are engaged in a timely warning about the radioactive danger and in the organization of the population's antiradiation protection.

In towns and rayons toward which a radioactive cloud moves after a nuclear explosion, with the direct danger of radioactive contamination or with the discovery of radioactive contamination, the signal: "radioactive danger" will be given. This signal will be given to the population on the cable broadcasting network. In towns and populated localities in the countryside it will be duplicated by the established sound and light signals.

When this signal is given it is essential to put on a respirator, an antidust mask made of fabric, a cotton-gauze bandage, and if they are not available — a gas mask; take a prepared supply of food products and water, individual means of medical protection, the first aid articles and go to an antiradication shelter or other shelter. Where there are none of the above-mentioned protective constructions, basements and above-ground constructions built of stone, after their preparation, may be used for protection against radioactive contamination.

If circumstances compel you to shelter in an insufficiently prepared building for this purpose, it is essential to seal it hermetically without delay: hang thick fabric over the windows and the doors and, when necessary, cover existing cracks with any material.

When there is a danger of radioactive contamination, animals must be driven into shelters which have been hermetically sealed and prepared for the prolonged keeping of cattle; one must densely cover all doors and cracks in stores, cellars, vegetable stores, and other places where food and fodder are stored; cover containers of pure water and wells.

Departure from protective premises after the signal "radiation danger" is given can take place only with the permission of local civil defense organs.

When there is a threat of the use or when the use by the enemy of chemical or bacteriolocal weapons is discovered, civil defense organs will give the signal: "chemical alert". This signal is given along the cable broadcasting network and other technical means. In populated localities it is duplicated by the established sound and light signals. When this signal is given, it is essential immediately to put on a gas mask, factory-made means for the protection of the skin, or simple means — rubber raincoats, coasts of the "Balloon" type and, if possible, rubber boots and rubber gloves, and immedately take shelter in a protective building. If there is no protective building nearby, any dwelling, production or auxiliary building can be used for sheltering from poisonous and bacterial means.

People who find themselves in the center of chemical contamination must leave it as soon as possible. The way out will be indicated by civil defense workers. If it is impossible to obtain such information, one must follow the way out in the direction of the wind. When leaving a center of chemical contamination, one must observe all safety measures bearing in mind that everything around one is contaminated.

If it is established that the enemy has used bacteriological weapons, the population will receive from the warning systems recommendations on what to do. However, one must be aware of the fact that one can leave a center of bacteriological contamination only with the permission of the civil defense organs and only after special treatment.

It is essential in chemical and bacteriological centers to pay the greatest attention and strictly fulfill the civil defense orders.

Many of you have noticed that civil defense signals, recommendations, and information to the population in various centers of contamination will be given on the cable broadcasting network, or, as we say, on the radio broadcasting network in towns and rayons. Therefore any citizen who wishes to obtain civil defense signals in good time and information of the civil defense organs in case of war, should now, in the time of peace, take care that a cable radio outlet from the town or rayon radio center is installed in his apartment.

The presence of the means of receiving signals, knowledge by the population of the methods of giving civil defense signals, of the location of shelters and refuges, skilfull actions and strict observance of the regulations concerning behavior in the centers of destruction and contamination, will reduce by many times the possible losses when the enemy uses means of mass destruction.

Civil defense signals and actions by the population when they are given must be studied by the population during annual civil defense exercises. After these exercises people must well know how signals will be given and where the places for them to shelter are, at work and when they are at home.